Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,184—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
12th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10800
14th "	HIMALAYA	6936		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8063		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000		
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10509		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10800
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 499 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 791 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldnino	4,539	D. Maganznie,	15th Nov. 1910
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini,	15th Dec. "
D. Baldnino	4,580	D. Maganznie,	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 773; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1910
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. "
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

	Tons	Leave Bombay about
S. S. Umsinga	4,500	5th December, 1910.

Fare Rs. 375.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 28th December. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	7th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	10th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	11th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 10th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2713 tons, on Monday, the 7th November calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basra.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Mantua," 4644 tons, on or about the 8th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

5th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Biguier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,383	X	19th Jan. 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	3,663	Rebutat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,362	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Jastalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. 1910
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. GRAVES, (of Messrs. Graves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Laug.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all discriptions of Stocks at moderate charges per cents of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

PRESENTATION NOVELTIES!!

WEDDINGS.
BIRTHDAYS.
CHRISTENINGS.
SOUVENIRS.

ENGLISH-MADE. LONDON PRICES.
IN JEWELRY.
IN WATCHES & CLOCKS
IN DECORATIVE SILVER.
IN TABLE SILVER.
IN TOILET SILVER.
IN ELECTRO-PLATE.
SHEFFIELD-MADE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS :—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	... ...	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...	...at Rs. 3-4.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box		... ...	...at Re. 1.
SPANISH FRESH GRAPES in barrels (loose) per lb.		... ...	Re. 1.

ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,
THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT" AND THE "JUNIOR?"
THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 180, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

TURPENE
THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine. —G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Sample on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 4 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system at REDUCED RATES for Christmas Holidays.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station, distant over 50 Miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notice exhibited at Stations.

S. C. G. WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1910.

NOTICE.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 1,542 Mds. of SANDALWOOD, stored in Tiruppattur Forest Range Office Depot, North Salem District. One maund equals 28lbs. Avoirdupois.

The Tenders should reach the District Forest Officer, North Salem, on or before the 21st November, 1910.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in Carrency Notes, current in the Madras Presidency or Earnest Deposit Chalan. No cash will be accepted.

The Tenderers should refer to the "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 25th October, 1910, or subsequent issues for further details or they may apply to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, Madras Presidency.

F. L. C. COWLEY BROWN,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.

"TRUE COPY."

J. R. COOMBES,
For District Forest Officer, Salem North.

D. S. N., 22nd October, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1909.

The firm of Messrs. ISHNU BALLAL and COMPANY .....Plaintiffs

vs.

Messrs. MUNCHERJI DORABJI and COMPANY .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of July, 1910, the following moveable and immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of November, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in the Steam Saw Mill situate at Tank Bunder including one Boiler, one Horizontal Steam Engine, one Vertical Saw, seven Circular Saw Benches, one hand Saw, one Saw Bench for plaining growing, two saw sharpening machines, and one Lathe with all other requisites necessary and in use in the said Mill in complete working order as it is at present the whole of the Plant and Machinery together with all buildings and structures sheds, houses, outhouses, built and erected on a piece of lands situate at Tank Bunder, admeasuring 2,670 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, whereupon the said Mill is at present standing and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3708 and 1/3730 which said piece of land is leased to the said Shapurji Byramji Kattrack, by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by a Lease bearing date the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six and bounded on or towards the North by a Public Passage, on or towards the South by a Public Passage, on or toward, the East by Reay Road, and on or towards the West by the open ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and in the possession of the defendants abovenamed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. HIRALAL and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1910.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY the 16th January, 1911.

The courses of instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry, and (5) Sheet-Metal Working and Enamelling.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal, on or before the 3rd January, 1911, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 6th and 7th January, 1911, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies, will be admitted. The examination will commence each day at 10 A. M. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English.

The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English composition — A short Essay.
(b) Drawing — Copying from the Blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic — As at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra — Do.
(e) Natural Science — Chemistry as at Matriculation.

Mechanical Engineering students who obtain the First Class Diploma, or the Second Class Diploma with First Class in Practice, are allowed to sit for the Second Class, Bombay Boiler Act Examination, without any further training.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

(1)	Mechanical Engineering	60
(2)	Electrical Engineering	30
(3)	Textile Manufacture	10
(4)	Technical Chemistry	20
(5)	Sheet-Metal Working & Enamelling..	20

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1910, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1911:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and Paper.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 2nd October, 1910.

PUBLIC NOTICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s "MARMORA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 10th instant. No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road. Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dabash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR COTTON DRILLS.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender FOR COTTON DRILLS" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office, at Lahore (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1910, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderer who wish to be present), for certain Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1911. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The following are the items required:—

Cloth Drill bleached white,	1,50,000	Yards
" " blue	1,50,000	"
" " khaki.....	25,000	"
" Cotton blue for pugrees	1,80,000	"

2. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards at the Principal Railway Stations, on the North-Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the various items tendered legibly, marked with the name and address of Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on MONDAY the 21st November, 1910.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tenders.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, and not enclosed with the Tender) will not be considered.

5. The acceptance or rejection of Tenders will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 29-10-1910.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTES, TALLOW AND LINSEED OILS.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for WASTE, TALLOW and LINSEED OILS" are invited and will be received by the Manager, in his office at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1910, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for certain Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing from the 1st of January, 1911. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from Out Export Stations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The undermentioned are the items required:—

Waste cotton, coloured, soft quality for cleaning purposes	5,000	cwts.
Waste Rossian thread for cleaning purposes	10,000	"
Tallow, pure and clean and free from all impurities	1,500	"
Linseed Oil, boiled, specific gravity 0·946 to 0·950, Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100° F., to be entirely free from water ...	1,000	"
Linseed Oil, raw, specific gravity 0·930 to 0·935, Viscosity 115 to 125 at 100° F., to be entirely free from water ...	800	"

2. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards at the Principal Railway Stations, on the North-Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the various items tendered legibly, marked with the name and address of Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 19th November, 1910.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, and not enclosed with the Tender) will not be considered.

5. The acceptance or rejection of Tenders will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 30-10-1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICATIONS.

RE ESTATE OF MR. CURSETJI SORABJI VACHHAGHANDY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of Mr. CURSETJI SORABJI VACHHAGHANDY, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant (who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 26th day of June, 1910, and Probate of whose Will and Codicils thereto was on the 4th day of October, 1910, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Messrs. FRAMJI DORABJI PANDAY and PEEROZSHA BURJORJI MODY, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send the Undersigned Solicitors, for the executors on their behalf at their Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the undersigned within one calendar month from the date hereof as after that date the said Executors will distribute the assets among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 4th day of November, 1910.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Executor's solicitors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, situate at Dhaboi, in His Highness The Gaikwar's Territory, known as a Dadar Ginning Factory, completely furnished, with all Gearings, Electric Light and Railway Siding.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, No. 21, Meadows Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1910, at 4 p.m., Standard Time, the undermentioned Ginning Factory, by order of the Owners, Messrs. Nusserwanji Bejonji Dabhoywalia, Ratanjee Hormusji Bhaya and Merwanjee Muncherji Chechgar.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground at Dabhoi, part of which admeasuring about 23 vigas and 6 vussas, was purchased by the present owners of the Factory, and are registered in the books of the Gaikwar Durbar, under No. 1603, 1656, 1600, 1599, and the remainder of which admeasuring about 19 vussas of land is held on lease under a document of lease, dated 23rd November, 1906, which provides that the lease shall continue so long as the Ginning Factory of the Vendors continues and is registered in the said books of the Gaikwar Durbar under No. 1195, all which pieces of land stand in the name of Nusserwanjee Bejonjee Dhabhoiwalla together with the Ginning Factory, 204 feet long by 23 feet wide, erected thereon and containing the following machinery and plant, namely, 60 gins of 1906 with 4 bearings, by Platt Brothers and Co., Ltd., complete with main shafts, pullies, leather beltings, &c., one roller by Tinker Shenton and Co., Ltd., 30 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with working pressure of 140 lbs. and test pressure of 240 lbs., fitted with all mountings, fittings, and steam cock, one high and low pressure side by side compound non-condensing drop valve engine by Ruston Proctor and Co., Ltd., size 13" by 23" by 30" class 110 R. with flywheel 12 feet diameter with barring gear, grooved for 8 ropes 1 1-2" diameter, one double acting cameron type donkey, by A. G. Mumford, 3 1-2 inch Ram 6 inch steam cylinder, and two Vertical with all gun metal fittings wrought iron chimney, 3 feet diameter fitted inside with steps and founded on chunam foundation and base plate, one wall donkey pump, to work the mechanic shop, one lathe 10 inch centre 12 feet bed double geared and 22 changeable wheels, with portable hand driving apparatus, 4 jamad chucks, and 8 steel screwed bell chucks, one electric light dynamo, by J. H. Holwes and Co., direct currents, 4 bearing shunt wound capable of an output of 110 volts, 40 ampers, at 750 revolutions with slide rail and black marble switch board, wounded with ammeter voltmeter shunt regulator and D. P. Switch, and fuse completely wired under casing and cover and provided with fitt-d with lamps, portable hand lamps and also with a galvancmeter and battery provided with a separate engine bull brand railway sidings, in the compound cart, weighing machine, by Avory, erected in a chunam built house, with a platform 6 feet by 4 1/2 feet 3 tons capacity with English and Indian weights.

Hand crane by Holt and Hillet, to lift one ton 15 feet high to load waggons of the type, used by the Railway Companies, 10 feet radius single and double purchase, powerful break steel tiodular jib and adjustable balance box.

Two hand presses for binding Kuchha Cotton Bales.

Fire Engine, by Shand, Wassion & Co., of the type used by the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade.

Pucka built chunam hoaj or tank, for fire protection and two wrought iron tanks, on stand, each 6 x 4 x 4.

One pucka built well in compound of the factory.

Two kutcha chawls for use of constituents and factory's servants.

One wrought iron tank fitted on another well in land admeasuring 8 vigas 6 vussas, which is specially taken on lease for a term of ten years by writing, dated 27th May, 1906, for drawing water, for the purposes of factory, and all the wrought iron and cast iron flanged pipes and for carrying water to the factory.

There will also be sold with the factory varieties of stocks and stores, a list of which can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, 9, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to Messrs. Orai & Hunt, and Carce, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The factory ginned during the last season over 11,300 Bhars of Kupas, which exceeded the number of Bhars ginned by any other factory in the Broach Cotton Ginning Association of 1902-10, Ld.

The factory is considered to be one of the best Ginning Factories in the whole of Gujarat, the building and equipment of which costs the owners nearly Rupees one lakh.

The factory is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Solicitors, No. 9, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. Orai, Inja, Hunt and Carce, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to the undersigned, at their Auction Rooms at Meadows Street, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Frere Road, opposite Prince's Dock, formerly known as the "Alexandra Hotel."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises by order of the owner the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 577¼ square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Baroda Street, on or towards the east by Frere Road and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Narayen Virji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration sub-district of and were till recently occupied by the Alexandra Hotel on a monthly rental of Rs. 500.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), at Dockyard compound, 3 Campbell Park, Apollo Street, the very valuable and neatly designed made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, dinner, fruit and breakfast sets, large mahogany sliding dining table and chairs, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, large English sideboards, dumbwaiters, teapoys, tables, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown-press, dressing and washhand stands and tables, handsome flower-vases and table ornaments, pictures and oleographs, one sweettoned Ronish semigrand piano, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one large English iron stove with water tank, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, rubber pipes, implements, etc., etc., the property of Walter C. King, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BIG SHOW HAS ARRIVED.

FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS

GRAND OPENING.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LOCATION:

Gamdevi Road, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station.

First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge,

A MAMMOTH

Water-proof Marquee

Tent, capable of holding

6,000 PEOPLE 6,000

has been erected.

The largest Tent ever seen in Bombay. Every thing bright, new and entertaining will be presented in to-night's programme.

25 STAR ARTISTES 25

Direct from America and the Continent.

THE FINEST TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES IN THE UNIVERSE.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY SPORTING ACT EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

MADAME FILLIS
and her marvellous Troupe of
12 FOX-TERRIERS.

This act cannot be described, But is wonderful to behold.

LEN PEDRO is the most prominent Star of the Troupe

being the greatest Foot Equilibrist ever witnessed balancing a Canon on one foot, 160 lbs.

MISS DOROTHY WALALAH,
Premier Lady Equestrienne. Most dashing and intrepid.

MADLE ANNATI, Lady Equestrienne.
THE VARIETY SISTERS.

TICH, Celebrated Musical Clown.

DREYFUS, the Droll Agust,
The Greatest of Fun Makers.

JIMMEY JAMES,
The Great English Clown, who can do everything and anything.

FELIX,
THE INCORRIGIBLE CLOWN.

ORAN.
Alias Johnny Smoker, Mirth Provoking Clown.

AJAX,
Most wonderful Contortionist that has ever visited Bombay.

Absolute marvel par excellence.

FRANK E. FILLIS,
The World's Greatest Horse Trainer, 30 years' experience, Organiser of the Great South African Shows at Earl's Court, and the Boer War Exhibition at St. Louis, U. S. A. Decorated with 20 Gold Medallions from all Parts of the World.

1ST GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, November 9th.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats Box, Rs. 4.
First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2.
Stalls (European Gallery), Rs. 1.
Gallery (Natives only), As. 8.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Special space reserved for Zenana Ladies; seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.

Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.

Circus Telephone No. 1698 where seats can be booked at any time.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager.
GEORGE OSOAROFF, Advance Agent.

THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME.
A RECORD BREAKER.
THE BOY
SHERLOCK HOLMES,
A wonderful film and appreciated by our audience on Saturday with rounds of applause.
"FOOLSHEAD—CASHIER."
Can you imagine Foolshead as Head Cashier at the Bank? This week's picture is a scream.
Every picture on our programme is a success.
DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.

TIME & PRICE AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK
NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO.
Hummum Street, Fort.

CLARKES. B. 44. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—AN EUROPEAN TAILORS CUTTER, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's business, English training and experience necessary. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY and NAVY C. S., Ld., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY, and TO-MORROW, of Old Chinese Porcelain and Curios, at Old Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Fort. See Crawford's advertisement.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Date. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. Complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

THE NEW "REVLUG" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUG" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Rare opportunity to Lovers of Art and Antiquity.

AUCTION SALE of an unusually interesting and fine Assortment of OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN and OURIOS.

Under instructions from Mr. James David, of Shanghai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on ground-floor of Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Esplanade Road, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th Instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, a collection of very valuable old Chinese, bronze, jade, Pekin cloisonne curios, specially selected by Mr. David, consisting of plates, bowls, vases, old Joss beakers, incense burners, plaques, pen-holders, bells, snuff bottles, jades, gold inlaid and many curious ornaments of periods including Ming, Kanghe, Taokwang, Kieulong and which include Famille Verte, Famille rose, Nanking China and Kanghe blue and white and five colours and Sung de-boeuf, one Chinese open carved six panelled screen with brass plates cooped out with hand, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as dressing table with chest of drawer, large writing table, large almira, hanging almirah, marble topped work table, chairs, regulator clock, iron safe, almira.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Louis Anthony Henriques, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, sarris, shawls, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties known as Daly Buildings situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 437 of 1909.

Vasanji Trikamji and Co.

vs.

Esmalbhai Sewji and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna Fazalboy Merally Chinai and Mathuradas Goculdas, Receivers, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th November next, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the following very valuable landed properties, on the premises, viz.:—The property known as Daly Buildings, situate in Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort, admeasuring 4,042 square yards or thereabouts, under quit and ground rent together with the extensive messuages, tenements, etc., standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property new or lately belonging to the estate of the late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai, on or towards the west by Meadow Street, on or towards the south by Forbes Street and on or towards the north partly by English Hotel Lane, and partly by the property of the Late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors to the Receivers, at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.,) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 1, Imperial Mansions, Colaba Reclamation, (at the foot of Wodehouse Road Brigade), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts and others, suite of dining table and chairs, mirror back side-board, dinner waggon, partition screen, Morocco lined Punjab chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cane furniture, hat-stand, easy-chair, iron bedsteads, almiras, carpets, ice box, crockery ware, linen, etc., the property of J. H. Price, Esq (of Messrs. Price Walls and Reeve).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and substantial made household furniture, large collection of garden plants in pots, etc., the property of A. S. A. Westropp, Esq., I.C.S., on leave of Customs proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
2-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE at 11 A.M. Sharp.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, at 11 A.M. Sharp, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade, Fort, by order of a

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A powerful nutrient and tonic for nerve and brain.

It creates a rich supply of red blood, from which the whole system draws new vigour and vitality.

Persons convalescent after fevers, etc., speedily recover under the beneficial influence of 'VANA.'

It stimulates digestion, restores the appetite, and wards off fatigue and depression.

Of all Chemists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

An Ideal Restorative

XX 148

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 3.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... ... 79 3-4+1-16
2 per cent. Rentes ... ... 97 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 94+1-4
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities ... 62 7-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London ... ... 25 5-16—1-8
Do. 2 months hence ... 25 15-16—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Silver in New York ... ... 55 3-4—3-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25 27 1-2+1
Do. Berlin ... 20.48 unchgd
Do. New York ... 4.25 7-8 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 p.c. since 20-10-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 4 7-16+1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight, 4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 5+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 5-8—1-8
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 4 3-4+1-2
Do. of day market loans ... 4 3-4+1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £ 1,50,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 20,000 at Is. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 2,00,000 at Is. 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 1,00,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 1,50,000
Sovereigns to Bombay ... ... £ 10,000

MANCHESTER, November 4.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spots... Demand increased with good business a firm rates.
Futures ... ... Firm.
East Indian ... ... Steady.
Manchester ... Demand increased with good business at hardening rates, fair demand at firm rates.
Total Sales 12,000
Sales in East Indian 350
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000
Imports 32,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 7-51+12
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 11 3-4 unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7-61	7-69	7-71
Mid. Uplands	+14	+14	+14
	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
G. O. C.	7-61	7-62	7-62
	+15	+13	+13
	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Liverpool	7-62	7-62	7-59
	+12	+13	+13

NEW YORK, November 4.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 52,000
Do Last year 69,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 37,000
Do. Exports to Continent 9,000
Spot Cotton— 11-35+10

Futures at New York ... Advanced on firm
Dec. 14·53+ 7 southern spot mar-
Do at New York ... ket and improved
Mar. 14·51+ 7 demand and on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... ... 14 5-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 14·28+ 4
Do. do. Mar. ... 14·52+ 7
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London ... 5,000 Bales.

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...333,000
Do Exports to Great Britain ...192,000
Do Exports to Continent ...188,000
Do Exports to Japan 7,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...624,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...427,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi... ... 34 1-2
Do Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.
Wheat South Australian.—34 3-4—Hull—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Buyers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc,—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 29 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 66
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.— Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata £1 2-4
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

BULLION.

On Saturday morning Bar Silver in London was 1-8 down both for ready and forward at 25 3-4 and 25 15-16 respectively and New York also declined by 3-8 at 55 3-4.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 74-15-0. London market having declined, private advices reported quiet, which caused the local market dull, and there being retail sellers forwards were easier by an anna at Rs. 74-14 at the close. Demand for ready was dull and about 40 to 50 cases changed hands.

The Gold market remained quiet but steady and upcountry and local demand being good prices advanced by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in a little more demand and prices for shields advanced by half an anna,

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett ...	...	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu ...	...	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch		23	15	0
National Bank ...	...	24	0	3
Chartered Bank ...	...	23	15	3
Sovereigns Shield ...		15	3	0
Do. Dragon ...		15	0	0
Australian ...	...	24	0	0
English Gold ...	...	23	14	0
Native Bullion ...	...	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	...	74	14	0
117 Penny Ready ...	...	74	13	0
Local per tola ...	...	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement ...	...	74	15	0
Second do ...	...	74	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet but steady. London price was 3d. up. Demand being nominal prices remained unchanged.

Rapeseed :—Quiet. London price was unchanged. In absence of any demand prices remained same.

Wheat ;—Dull. London price was 3d. down. There being retail sellers prices declined by half an anna.

Gingellyseed :—Easier. Stocks seems heavier and sellers being more prices declined by 1-2 to 1 per cent.

Groundnuts, Poppyseed, Mowrasseed and Castorseed :—Steady. Prices remained same.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 4th November :—

Wheat	8,648	cwts
Linseed	1,750	,,
Rapeseed	2,985	,,
Gingellyseed	13,778	,,
Poppyseed	285	,,
Groundnuts... ...	288	,,
Castorseed	3,791	,,
Rice	2,311	,,
Myrabollams	562	,,
Cottonseed	3,516	,,
Mowrasseed	23	,,
Gram	3,008	,,
Joowar	98	,,
Maize	460	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,582	1-2
India	...	62	3-4
Indian Specie	...	55	
Bank of Burma	...	125	
Eastern Bank	...	76	

MILLS.

David	...	377	1-2
Manockji Petit	...	2,307	1-2
New Great Eastern ...	...	177	1-2

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	151	1-4
New Berar	...	575	
New Mofussil	...	915	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		17	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...		115	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...		108	
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary		275	x.d.
Treacher and Co.	...	560	
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord ...		28	3-4
Finlay Mill...	...	247	1-2
Swadeshi	...	1,080	

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley	...	485	
Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	...	615	
Amritsar-Patti New Shares ...		122	

COTTON.

On Saturday morning Liverpool was 12 to 14 points up, New York 10 up and New York Futures were 7 and 7,up. Our market at Colaba was firm and demand from the Mills and Exporters seemed good, hence price for ready lots advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Liverpool Opener was 5 to 7 points down. Market for New Crop was very strong and demand originated good, hence prices advanced by Rs. 2 to 3.

Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 317 but a big demand being continued advanced to Rs. 319 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

500	Ralli Bros ...	Khamgaon...	299-300
1,000	Currimbhai ...	Bengal ...	270-275
200	S J David ...	Do ...	270
100	J A Begbie ...	Do ...	285
200	W Wolf & Sons	Do ...	276
			335 Mar
			278 Jan
			315 Jan
			298-299
			Jan
			280
			278-280
			317
			259
			248
			275
			264
			274
			263
			288
			279
			303
			293
			259
			289
			309
			298
			313
			303
			316
			306
			287
			277
			289
			261
			...
			...
			319
			325 May.
			327 ,,
			309 ,,
			327 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 4th November, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	229 ,,
Central India	..... ,,
Barsi and Nagur	..... ,,
Berar	553 ,,
Central Provinces	146 ,,
Comras...	1,527 ,,
Dholera	276 ,,
Broach...	..... ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	255 ,,
Westerns	..... ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	2,553 ,,
Bengal Rajputana	63 ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	..... ,,
American	..... ,,
Other Sorts	..... ,,
Egyptian	..... ,,
Total...	5,653 ,,

LIVERPOOL, November 5.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	...	5,000	
Total Imports	...	12,000	

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.—Dec.	...	7-52—3	
Dec.—Jan.	...	7-51—3	
Jan.—Feb.	...	7-54—7	
Feb.—Mar.	...	7-55—6	
Mar.—Apl.	...	7-56—6	
Apl.—May	...	7-56—6	
May.—June	...	7-57—5	
June—July	...	7-56—5	
July—Aug.	...	7-53—6	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, Nov. 4.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	.....	15,000	.....
3 Boxes ...	1,15,200	15,000	.....
1 Parcel ...	.....	255	5,420

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
475 Bars ...	8,25,000	.....	.....
38 do ...	75,000	.....	.....
788 do ...	15,00,000	.....	.....
3 Parcels ...	60	.....	.....
1 do ...	.....	10	.....
4 Bundles ...	.....	5,000	.....
1 Box ...	1,788	.....	.....
10 Bundles ...	.....	20,000	.....

Importers.	Vessels.	From
B Castoorchand & Co ...	Marmora	London
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	do	do
Do. ...	do	do
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do
National Bank	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	Egypt	do
M Cohen & Fils... ...	Bohemia	Trieste
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	C. Mandvi
M Dolajee ...	Kaveri	Bhavnager
E. Fadal ...	C. Croft	Buseh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 3rd November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	34	36,905
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	12	14,194

LONDON, November 5.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	...	79 3-4 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	...	97 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...		94 1-2+1-2
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	...	£2 7-8 unchgd
Bar Silver in London, ...	...	25 7-8+1-8
Do. 2 months hence ...	...	25 15-16+1-8
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.		
Silver in New York ...	...	55+1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25 28 1-2+1
Do do Berlin ...		20·49+1
Do do New York ...		4·85 3-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...		5 p.c. since 20-10-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.		4 9-16+1-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st...		4 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months.		5 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..		5 3-4+1-8
Interest day to day loans ...		4 5-8—1-8
Do. 7 day market loans ...		4 3-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)		77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-at. (Bank buying rate)		1-3-15

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,27,000 at Is. 4 4-32d.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, November 5.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot Moderate business done at unchanged rates.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 7,000
Sales of East India ... ...
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ... 500
Do. Day's Imports 12,000
Mid Americans ... ... 7·31 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 11 3-4 unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7-55	7-54	7-55	7-56
Mid Uplands	— 5	— 6	— 6	— 6
G. O. C.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Liverpool	7-56	7-57	7-58	7-53
	— 6	— 5	— 6	— 6

NEW YORK, November 5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 52,000
Do. Last year 56,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000
Do. Exports to Continent 3,000
Spot Cotton—14·26+15

Futures at New York Dec. 14·54+11 Advanced on Bullish week-end figures and on firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do do Mar. 14·34+11

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...14 3-8 + 1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. ...14 42+14
Do. do Mar. ...14 69+17
Cotton Stock in London—
Do. Total Visible Supply 31,00,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian 1,12,000
Do. Quantity in Sight 39,10,000

LONDON, November 5.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bhownagger	... d 6 28-32
F G Bhownagger	... d 6 24-32
Good Bhownagger	... d 6 20-32
Fine M G Bhownagger... ...	... d 6 28-32
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. London	d 6 18-32
F. G. F. Timnevelly C.I.F. Liverpool	... d 6 28-32
Months—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Fair Cocconadas	... d 6 24-32

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	58,000
Do. Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	91,000
Do. Actual Export	11,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	142,000
Do. Stock	459,000
Surat week's Sales	1,400
Do. Indian Speculation ...	200
Do. Exportation	100
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	2,500
Do. Actual Exports	1,100
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Stocks	17,000
Afloat Americans	440,000
Do. Indian	9,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 34 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat South Australian—85 Jan.-Feb. Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship 29 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65 2-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— 62 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality). 11 1-3

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India Double bags. 12 3 2-4
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...6 1-2—Value—Steady.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th Oct. 1910, as compared with the statement of 25th Oct. 1910:—

Liabilities.	October 25. Rs.	a.	p.	October 29. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,73,00,000	0	0	1,73,10,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,01,29,087	9	1	2,13,27,941	6	8
Other Deposits, &c	17,12,75,867	11	0	16,80,04,042	7	7
Bank Post Bills, &c... ...	9,58,655	4	6	5,35,237	1	6
Sundries	13,01,028	3	7	13,85,473	9	11
Rs ..	23,09,64,638	12	2	22,85,52,694	9	8
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	80,05,251	0	0	2,73,99,155	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorisedSecurities	3,58,60,140	12	10	80,05,558	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,63,89,123	9	11	3,74,22,384	0	4
Bills discounted, &c	3,80,41,940	0	0	4,79,13,822	11	8
Balances with other Banks ...	63,93,158	0	10	3,67,12,581	10	3
Bullion	.....			60,70,414	8	6
Dead Stock.....	21,72,132	5	6	.....		
Stamps	11,110	10	10	21,75,252	13	5
Sundries	1,06,752	6	8	10,624	13	11
	1,64,453,118	14	8	97,998	8	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	6,65,11,439	13	6	16,58,07,852	3	0
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	23,09,64,638	12	2	6,27,44,842	6	8
				22,85,52,694	9	3

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 10,57,031	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	1,41,824	Do.
Other Deposits ...	32,71,825	Decrease.
Post Bills	4,23,418	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments... ...	74,048	Decrease.
Loans... ...	15,62,244	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	15,24,699	Do.
Mercantile Bills	13,9,2359	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	19,35,428	Do.
Cash at Branches	18,31,170	Do.

Percentage 32·80.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th November.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week Sergt R A Spence, next for duty Sergt A E Baird.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows :—Messrs G B Power and N C Cuda to "A" Troop, Mr P H Retallack having rejoined is posted to "B" Troop.

3. To-day Monday the 7th instant—Riding School for Remounts and Recruits at 7-15 a.m.

4. Tuesday the 8th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade, Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords and Bandolier.

5. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next Riding School for Remounts and Recruits at 7-15 a.m.

D. W. WILSLON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th November.

Parades for the week.—Saturday the 12th instant.

207. Parade—6 inch B L C Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort—Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E E Company—Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday 8th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Defence Light manning.

208. Lecture.—Lecture to Officers at the B V A Club on Monday 7th instant at 7 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
Subject—Instructions for B Co and G G Co.

209. Instruction.—Wednesday 9th instant at 7-30 a.m.—Instructions on the Breech Mechanism of the 6 inch B L C Gun.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

210. Lining Streets—The B V A will take part in lining the Streets on the Occasion of the arrival of Lord Hardinge on Friday 18th November 1910.
Time and place of parade will be notified.

211. Attachment—Sergeant H B Graveston, Karachi Artillery volunteers, is attached to No 2 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

212 Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week :—No 1 Company Sergeant C B Banks and No 2 Company Sergeant A W Barker.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 7th November.

1001. Detail for the week ending 12th instant.
To-day Monday the 7th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.
Tuesday the 8th instant.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.
Wednesday the 9th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order Uniform with Caps.
Subject.—Company drill and Fire Discipline. Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905 (Reprinted with amendment 1908).
Thursday the 10th instant—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Friday the 11th instant.—All recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
II. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

1002. Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.
Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

1003. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January, 1911.

1004. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to 4th February 1911.

1005. Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Programme of the VI (Poona) Divisional Rifle Association 1910-11 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club—Members wishing to join should give their names and subscriptions to Head-Quarters as early as possible. The programme includes four matches to be competed for during November. Miniature Range Matches and dates will be notified later.

Rules and programme for season 1910-11 will be circulated on receipt from the printer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFIN—October 25, at Lewis Street, Rangoon, to Mr and Mrs S G Griffin, a daughter.
LUSHINGTON—October 22, at Ambacotta, Palkelly Estate, Kandy, Barbara, the wife of H C Lushington, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Fillis's Circus, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire brigade, Opening Night, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. ; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Causa et origo est materia negotii" ["The cause of the business is the essence of it."] Latin Proverb.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,992. Among them the number of new admission was 715 classified as stated below :—Bhattias 48, Vanias 133, Brahmins 139, Lohanas 30, other castes 344, total 715. The average daily attendance was 97.

LOST PROPERTY.—A brown and a black leather purse containing some money, a green silk shawl, an eight anna piece, a wooden box containing some clothing, one motor-car inner tube, an umbrella and a lady's parasol, a box containing 10 balls of silk finish thread, and a silver anklet, are lying at the Head Police Office awaiting owners.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umbloti" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow, Tuesday. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the New General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. the same day.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. C. Hartmann, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

Grand March...	Florentiner...	Fucik
Overture ...	Mirella...	Gounod
Valse ...	Angelus ...	Lotter
Selection...	Il Trovatore ...	Verdi
Suite ...	Bohemian ...	Hume
Sketch ...	Ireland for Ever ...	Myddleton
Intermezzo...	In Cupid's Garden...	Eugene
Selection...	The Girls of Gotten-berg ...	Caryll

HON'BLE MR. ALI IMAM.

On Saturday, at Tardeo, a meeting of Mahomedans was held under the auspices of the Anjumane Ziaul Islam to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam, the newly appointed member of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council. Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Mungbe presided. The following resolutions were passed :—

"That this assembly of Mahomedans, gathered under the auspices of the Anjumane Ziaul Islam, respectfully beg to express their heart-felt thanks to H. E. the Viceroy for the honour done to one of their co-religionists by appointing the Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam to be Legal Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. They also rejoice at the fact that this act of justice was done during the tenure of His Excellency's office as Viceroy, in whose regime such great and far-reaching reforms were possible."

"That the Anjuman takes this opportunity of heartily congratulating the Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam on his appointment as legal member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and consider the appointment an honour to the Mahomedan community as a whole."

It was also resolved to send a copy of the above resolutions to H. E. Lord Minto and the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Encouraged by their success in the presentation of the "Koochperwainipur Command," the amateurs of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, gave another operetta at their pretty little club house in Wodehouse-road on Saturday night.

On this occasion they selected "The Mahatma", a comic operetta, the words being supplied by A. A. Irvine and the music by T. H. Bairns-father.

The plot as is usual in such trifles is not of any material consideration. A retired Colonel of the Indian Army, Colonel Aeneus Dumkin, and Jim Verschoyle, a Barrister-at-Law, forgather at a sensive hotel which the Colonel is "running" and among the patrons of the hostelery are Miss Phyllis Smythe and her aunt Miss Letitia Smythe who become betrothed to the aunt and niece respectively and all goes happily until one Peter Yox, a spiritualist, comes on the scene. He is a very weird youth and so impresses the fair ladies with his acquaintance with "the asteral chain" that he induces them to throw over their fiancees and soar with him to the land of the Llamas. However, the disappointed swains manage to circumvent him and the ladies return to the arms of their original adorers.

The brunt of the piece fell on Mr. H. E. Bryning (Peter Tox), who filled the part most excellently.

Mr. R. E. Fischer was highly successful as Colonel Dumkin ; Mrs. R. E. Fischer scored well as Miss Letitia Smythe, while her niece, Miss Phyllis Smythe, found a most able representative in the person of Mrs. H. G. Clark, Mr. H.G. Clark as her lover being quite up to the responsible part alotted him.

Several extra numbers were introduced into Act II., "Swear," sung by Mr. Clark, and "I live for you", sung by Mr. R. E. Fischer, both being specially written by Dr. Head Moore, and the music by Mr. Linton David, the talented conductor.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

Bombay people will welcome the return to Bombay of Frank Fillis' Circus which has been one of the best known entertainments in the East. The Circus is pitched on Gowalia Tank Road behind the Fire Brigade station and its first performance will be given this (Monday) evening at 9-30. Twenty-five talented artistes have been engaged.

MINTO ADDRESS AND ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE Honorary Secretaries, Minto Address and Entertainment Fund, beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions. Intending subscribers will be pleased to pay their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

		Rs.
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart	...	500
Messrs. Tata and Sons ...	...	500
Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Kt. ...	...	250
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. ...	...	250
Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Co...		250
Mr. W. A. Chambers... ...	...	200
Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha ...		200
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Greaves ...		100
The Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas...		100
The Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.		100
Mr. S. R. Bomanji		100
Total Rs.	...	2,550

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

For Decree Absolute.

1093-09 Mirza M and M Williams Alfred Stephens v

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
H I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagsh p
H I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Mausack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 5.

Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Grosteth Hall.....2436 Ogg.....K Nixon & Co
Feliciana.....2725 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Florican.....2381 Wark.....T Morrison & Co
Yolanda.....3261 McClelland.....M M & Co
Leichenfels.....3,828 Tupper.....W & A Graham & Co
Pagenturm.....3160 Fischbeck...W & A Graham & Co
Salé.....502 Willoughbey ...B & H S N & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Chappell.....M M & Co
Stream
Strombus.....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co
Iachia.....2481 Belsito.....Italian Line
China.....3963 Maclachlan .....M M & Co
Hindoo .....4915 Groves.....J Finlay & Co
Markgraf .....2325 Thie.....A Strc

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov

P.SINCE D.
Vessel. Ton. Cap. Last. Date. Agents
Haires .....Calicut.....9-11
A Clan Lindsay .....James Finlay & Co
.....3700 Spicer ...China 23-11
B Himalaya P & O S N & Co
D&E eth Hall...2485 Ogg ...Marmagoa.....10-11
K Nixon & Co
Upada.....3382 Willsher.....Calcutta.....7-11
M M & Co
K Cape Breton .2501 Warden..Dunkirk 9-11 K N & Co
L Najmi.....2522 Pigo Jeddah...10-11...E & A M Jeewanji
N Barque Brilliant ...3609 Morrison ...9-11...Baltimore R A Willis
Q Ados .....1939 Smails .....N F... ..G Hoosein Kasam & Co

WET BASIN DOCK.

2 Castalia.....4030 Hamilton ...Liverpool ...13-11 W & A Graham & Co
5 Pagenturm.....3160 Fischbeck.....Karachi...15-11 W & A Graham & Co
7 Bohemia.....2305 Gillhuber.....Trieste.....16-11 A L S N Co
9 Assaye.....4359 Jones .....Shanghai.....9-11 P & O Co
12&13 Marmora...5230 Weston.....London .....19-11 P & O Co
15 Muttra...2985 Seddon...Calcutta...8-11...M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadur .....829 Ahmed .....N F.....Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati.....699 Fakeera .N F...Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga..... 951 Cutbush...Karachi...7-11...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Strombus	Scott	Aroe Bay, Oct 15
5	Caledonien	Lafont	Sydney, Oct 11
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov 3
	Ischia	Belsito	H'kong, Oct 15
	Culna	Maclachlan..	Antwerp, 8 opt 14
	Hindoo	Groves	Hull, Oct 6
	Markgraf.....	Thie	Daressalam, Oct 22

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Delhi	Gordon	London
	Braziliana	Snowdon ...	Calcutta
6	Gird	Andreasen ...	Bangkok, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Pagenturm, for Liverpool, &c.
" Markgraf, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Marmora, for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 34 bales wool and goat hair, H N H Esaa ; 3,560 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 92 bales rags, M Mooji and Co ; 75 bales wool, M Joosub ; 165 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 180 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Cape Briton s—101 cwts dill seed, R Jewandas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons : 200 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 300 bales cotton Walter Pauri and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—1,435 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 150 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—51 casks skins, Earico N Stein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—50 cwts copiate, M M Essabhoy ; 73 cwts kismiss R Jewandas and Co ; 45 cwts almond seed, Y L Hingkee ; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—475 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—514 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Assaye s—628 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Hanoi Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 9 p.m. of the 6th November 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	6	9	0 a.m.	5	54
Teheran ...	6	11	20 p.m.	1	50
Suez	6	12	55 p.m.	1	31

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).
Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).
Ahwaz line to Mohammerah restored (3-11-10).
Teheran route restored between Suchhum and Kertch (4-11-10).

DR. JOHN H. RANDOLPH, Bishop of Guildford, was fined £4 and 17s. costs at the Guildford Petty Sessions for having driven a motor-car at thirty miles an hour over the Hog's back on October 9 and for having been without a license.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 7th Nov. 1910.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

In the temporary lull which seems to have overtaken the more rampant militant Suffragettes, it is interesting to read a dispassionate and critical discussion of what is profoundly essential distinguished from what is popular but irrelevant to the question. Principal Childs deals with woman suffrage in the *Hibbert Journal*, lucidly, broadly, and sympathetically. He presents the case both for and against giving votes to women with studied fairness. His own conclusion, expressed with the utmost caution, appears to be that the experiment, fraught with peril, unexhausted possibilities and as yet undetermined factors, ought to be made. In a subsequent issue, Frances Low replies tersely and vigorously, placing the opposition to conceding the vote to women on a narrow but clear cut basis. Taking the two contributions together, any thoughtful student of the problem, as a practical political problem, can hardly fail to appreciate its depth and difficulty. Principal Childs is clearly right in sweeping out of the field of controversy about nine-tenths of those plausible arguments and catchy cries, with which we have long been deafened. We may rule out all appeals to abstract justice and right, with the interminable ancillary often bitter, arguments about the equality, to say no more of the female and male intellect. The only real issue is whether giving women votes will conduce to the better government of the Empire, whether in a word, it is politically expedient to try this startling innovation. We are reminded that there is no true parallelism between cases commonly adduced in support of the claim, such as Finland and Norway and our own case. Experiments may be safely tried on those small stages, which might be ruinous and irretrievable blunders in an Empire responsible for the Government of a fifth of the population of the globe. Briefly Principal Childs insists upon the reality as well as the inevitableness of the movement. It is the fruit of the seed we sow so prodigally everywhere, Education. Higher education has been conferred promiscuously on women, and along with that they have acquired economic independence. The result of course is that they have also acquired a political conscience—whatever that may be—and a sense of citizenship, which makes them intolerant of being any longer citizens only in name, liable to bear the burdens but not eligible to share the privileges of full citizenship. Assuming that this is true of a few women, the gravity of the problem for all immediate practical purposes, depends very largely on what Principal Childs calls the "dimension," namely, the proportion of women to men infected with the new spirit. Take it that half the population, numerically, insist upon women having the vote, it would be obviously impossible, in the opinion of Principal Childs, to resist such a demand.

Apart from this consideration, which looms large in the Professor's mind as a menace, rather than an argument, it would seem that he entertains grave doubts of the political wisdom of enfranchising women. He states with the utmost candour the two chief reasons against making this revolutionary change, and we own that nothing which follows in his paper appears to impair in the slightest degree the absolutely convincing force of those reasons. First, it is only too plain that giving women votes, would leave politics at the mercy of that profoundly powerful influence, sex-Sex would permeate all politics, and it is impossible to estimate to what extent the introduction of an utterly incalculable factor like that might revolutionize our whole political system. Second, the last resource every government, however civilized, must rest on physical force, and a Woman government, never could rely upon that as a secure, permanent foundation. Yet with eyes wide open to the full significance of both these objections, the Principal, all daring would seemingly take the plunge, in a spirit of ecstatic hope that the inevitable would not, and that the impossible would happen. He is apparently driven to this surrender by the dread of all English womanhood massed in a state of rebellious irritation and discontent, refusing to be satisfied with anything less than the vote. He is too clear sighted and too honest not to see and mention the rather obvious fact, that seats in the House would follow votes, as surely as night follows day. So that he may be assumed to have in view the possibility of this vast Empire ruled by a Female House of Representatives. However able in his own department, a college professor may be however astute a dialectician, we may be permitted to doubt whether men of this class are best fitted to form practical judgments upon questions involving not the academic teaching of boys and girls, but the government of millions and millions of people of all races and religions. If Principal Childs were to dwell among the warrior races of the East for a short time, he might attain to a faint and distant comprehension of what their sentiments about such a governing body would be. And while we may extend a tepid sympathy to the woes of disfranchised women, in England, economically independent, highly educated though they be, as Imperialists we feel that something is due to the vast congeries of peoples who have submitted themselves loyally to the government of English men.

We should imagine that Principal Childs' rather mawkish conclusion, veiled in a rhapsody of aspiration which sounds fine but is none too intelligible, is traceable to his having himself spent most of his life in sowing the dragon's seed of higher education in the restless, vain, ambitious bosoms of succeeding generations of fair girl graduates. A cloistered professor is the worst judge in the world of the potency of sex, as it displays itself in the many complicated phases of real life. Nor do we believe for a moment that the best womanhood of England, corrupted though it is daily becoming by this dreadful craze for higher education, especially of the competitive kind, has or ever will range itself definitely on the side of the clamorous ladies who neglect all womanly functions for the sake of carrying on their votes for women propaganda. Frances Low makes a telling rejoinder. She first attacks the Principal's statement of fact about the economic independence of the women of England and apparently has much better data than he, for her sweeping assertion that of the women he means, probably not a quarter are really independent at all, while as to the miserable wage-earning women, it were far better in her opinion, that they were more restricted to their proper functions and less urged by necessity into the wage market. Both Principal Childs and Miss Low agree, that as a matter of fact votes for women will not tend to raise the wages of women at all, not a fraction. Once that staggering truth is forced into the brains of the women who are daily deluded by glowing falsehoods, glibly and irresponsibly poured forth from every suffragette platform, the movement would lose by far the larger number of its present supporters, wage earning women. But Miss Low takes up what appears to us an utterly unassailable because a perfectly true position, when she grounds her resistance to this wild demand upon the personal distinction. In her opinion enlarging women's directly political activities, throwing them headlong into the actual political arena, would deprive them of all their special functions and power for good, and so far from tending to raise, would utterly degrade English womanhood. We believe this to be incontestable and we see great hopes in the powerful advocacy of such views by English women, who have at least as much right to speak for their sex, as the most arrogant Suffragette leaders and platform rhetoricians.

FIGHTING SUPERSTITION ABOUT THE COMET. The Earl of Crawford suggested to the authorities here sometime ago when Halley's Comet was expected, that they should take some measures to counteract the superstition arising from the Comet's visit by trying to enlighten the ignorant masses by means of pamphlets, posters and the like. This was an excellent suggestion, but it was not adopted in India. In China, however, the missionaries seem to have taken up the suggestion independently and have achieved successful results. One of them Mr. Donald McGillivray relates in the current *Contemporary Review* the very interesting story of how his brother missionaries and he fought the superstition of the Chinese about the Comet. It is very instructive, too, and furnishes a strong object lesson of what enlightenment and knowledge can do. It is not wonderful to find superstition in China connected with the appearance of comets, especially as like superstitions are current in countries with greater pretensions to civilization than China. The Chinese have been the earliest observers of comets, and their records of early observations are of great help to us. But though they observed comets they stood in fear and awe of them no less, and in recording various cometary visits, Chinese annalists were particular also to forbode disasters. These superstitions about Comets and other celestial phenomena are curiously alike in the East and in the West. An old Chinese writer speaks of one of the comets as "this broomstar which serves to take away what is old and arranges something new," which reminds us of Milton's famous phrase: "with fear of change perplexes monarchs." At the last apparition of Halley's Comet in 1835-1836 the great opium dispute had just commenced which embroiled China into its first fierce conflict with England some years later ; and the ignorant people were very much disposed to connect their terrestrial troubles with the foreigner with their celestial visitor of that year. So last year also there was great fear that designing persons would utilise such notion among the masses for the purpose of exciting them against foreigners and thus cause widespread riots. Even in ordinary times the Chinaman needs but little instigation to rise against what he politely calls "foreign devils" and drive them away if possible for ever from his land. But when a comet of another like phenomenon appears he would certainly take it as a divine sign for rising and bloodshed.

Missionaries and other foreigners in China knew very well that Halley's Comet, when it would reappear early this year, would be seized as an occasion for brewing troubles against them. There was already much unrest on various accounts in China and the Comet might very likely prove the spark that would set the powder magazine ablaze. But they were determined that designing persons should not have the opportunity of utilizing the advent of the Comet in this nefarious manner this time. They set to work early and several months before the Comet actually was seen by the people, prepared them for the coming visitor in the skies by delivering popular lectures, by circulating broadcast among them pamphlets and tracts, and by even putting up posters in their streets. In all these it was sought to instruct these simple ignorant folk in the rudiments of the knowledge of the heavens, and to show them that the Comet which would appear was not a strange thing of which they should be afraid, but one which had appeared many times before and whose movements were accurately known and returns predicted with certainty. Thousands of tracts were distributed throughout the provinces, even as far as Manchuria and Korea with excellent effect. When the Comet was at length seen by every one in April and May last, as predicted, it did not take them by surprise as on former occasions, and moreover people had come to know somewhat of its real nature and knowledge dispersed superstitions to a great extent. Mr. McGillvray is jubilant over the results achieved; there were no ryots anywhere caused by the Comet and peace was preserved throughout the Empire. "Without doubt superstition of every sort has received a staggering blow. The Comet tract pointed out that the heavenly bodies generally have no influence for weal or for woe on mankind, and astrology, geomancy and horoscopy have been sensibly weakened." Probably there is a good deal of pardonable exaggeration in this. But still the method adopted by the missionaries of enlightening the people about the real nature of the visit of Halley's Comet was the proper one and bound to do good as we see it has done. In India, though the authorities did not think fit to move in this matter as suggested, much good was done by the instruction the people received from the better section of the native press which exerted itself laudably to enlighten them concerning Halley's Comet.

SOUTH AFRICA. The union of South Africa has covered the last stage of development and has become a complete unit of the Empire. That its inauguration has been under the happiest circumstances entitles those who have worked out the Earl of Selborne's ides to cordial congratulation. And we dare say that but for the unfortunate attitude adopted towards the Asiatic question, South African enthusiasm would have found a lively reflex in this country. Some days ago the Johannesburg correspondent of a Home contemporary declared that Mr. Smuts would introduce a measure designed as a compromise of this dispute, and Reuter gave us sufficient detail to enable us to see that the old Boer leader's proposals, if adopted, would have marked a considerable advance on the position taken up previously by the colonists. We fear, however, to judge from the short summary of Lord Gladstone's speech at the opening of the Union Parliament that Mr. Smuts' Bill will not be under official auspices. The Governor-General foreshadowed the new legislative programme, which is intended to include readjustment of the Civil Service, Customs Taxation, etc., the promotion of local industries, the defence scheme and the establishment of a South African University. We regret that in this ambitious programme there is no place for the immigration problem, a solution of which would have set the seal upon the Empire aspirations of the South Africans, of which we have heard so much in recent months. At the same time it must be realized that they can scarcely be expected to attach so much importance to the matter, nor to regard it with such urgency, as we do in India. They can very reasonably claim that they have other work to do, and the programme set out by Lord Gladstone is certainly made up of questions of supreme interest to the new Union, and which the South African leaders can honestly contend are entitled to preference. With this view few will be found outside India prepared to quarrel, and although it may be hoped that the restrictions imposed on Indians in South Africa will be applied with as little rigour as possible, to think that they will be immediately amended will be to create a fool's paradise. Lord Gladstone was careful to add that further changes were not to be expected till after the Colonial Conference. That is still a year off and we imagine that the Colonial representatives will not readily be induced to regard Indian grievances as of first-rate importance. It must also be remembered that Canada and the Commonwealth have already declared against the Asiatic claim for free entry, so that the merits of the latter notwithstanding, we do not anticipate much assistance to accrue from any discussion that may be initiated at the Imperial Assembly.

PRIVATE advices from Jammu state that His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir will not visit Benares on his way down to Calcutta.

THE women of the Depressed Classes, Mission, Bombay, have sent a message of congratulation to the Governor of Bombay on his marriage.

THE Hindu Community of Rangoon has lost an active member in V. Rangamaka Naidu, whose death occurred on Friday evening. From a small beginning he rose to be Senior Superintendent of the Special Audit Section in the Accountant General's Office and had on more than one occasion acted as Assistant Accountant General. He was closely connected with all the Hindu Institutions in the province and the South India Industrial Association.

THE twelfth anniversary of the Central Hindu College at Benares will be held on November 12th and 13th. Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukhopadhya has consented to preside. Grand preparations are going on apace for the Viceroy's visit on the 11th instant, and accommodation for a large number of sympathisers and Old Boys is being arranged. It is probable that the Maharaja of Kashmere will be in Benares during the Viceroy's visit.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Affairs in Persia.

TURKISH POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 22.

NEW that the strike is over, its secret history is beginning to leak out. It appears that M. Briand and the Government were thoroughly prepared for all eventualities. Indeed, it is evident that, while the Government were absolutely ready, the strikers were not. The Journal, in an interesting article deals with this aspect of the situation. It says :—The strike is over. Day by day we have told of the incidents in the two camps. Now it is possible to take a glance backwards, and to consider the crisis without taking either one side or the other. The main characteristic which presents itself is the rapidity with which events presented themselves. The decision of the strike committee was sudden ; the repression of the struggle was equally prompt. Several months ago there were symptoms of a general strike among the railway men, and the government set itself at once to prepare the means to combat it. The order for the mobilisation of the railway employes appeared on the morrow of the day on which the strike was declared. This decree had been prepared in advance, and had received the signature of the President before he left Paris. It was thus that the 160,000 strikers were able to be served without delay with the notice recalling them to the colours. The necessary armlets for the men to wear were ready for distribution, and the arrangements generally were so complete that, although the strike began late in the evening, before morning the stations were all occupied by the soldiers. Orders on this point had already been issued by the Government, all that was required was the telegraphing of a single word to bring them into effect. The leaders of the strike equally used the telegraph to send orders for the men to cease work, but, if our information is correct, a vast number of these messages declaring the strike were not delivered. It became necessary, indeed for the strike leaders to despatch numerous motor-cars all over France to ensure that their instructions reached their proper destination. But even this means of communication sometimes failed, because opportune "accidents" prevented the automobiles from reaching the end of their journey. The threatened stoppage of the mail service was impossible, because the Government had already arranged for the service of numbers of motor-cars ready to carry the mail-bags, so the postal service was not interrupted for an instant. It is evident, therefore, that the Government was well prepared, so that the strike did not take it in the very least by surprise. Our representative yesterday asked M. Briand if he was really informed of the approach of the strike, and if he was ready for it. The Premier refused to be interviewed on the point, but he said, with a smile, "If I had not been ready in such a grave event, would I not be unworthy of the position I occupy?" The strike leaders were quite aware that M. Briand knew all about their plans, and their sudden throwing up of the sponge was not perhaps such a surprise as it seemed at first sight.

OFFICER FIRED AT.

One of the after-incidents of the strike is a night attack and firing upon an officer during a visit of inspection at Saint Denis. The officer in question is Captain Dulac, of the 4th Infantry Regiment, who was making the rounds at night accompanied by a soldier carrying a lighted torch. As he was crossing a bridge near a railway line he saw a light, which was immediately extinguished. He sent the soldier back for assistance and then walked on cautiously with his revolver in his hand. He was suddenly seized by the throat by a man who had been concealed in the dark and who tore his coat. Another man then threw a handful of pepper into his face and fired a shot point blank at him. The bullet grazed the captain's chest and burned his clothes. A second shot was fired without effect, and during the struggle the captain's revolver also went off, but without injuring anyone. Assistance arrived at that moment, and the assailants took to flight. Later on a sentry on a bridge was also fired upon by two men on a railway line whom he warned off. He replied with a shot from his rifle, and the two men ran away. A Council of Ministers and Under-Secretaries was held at the Ministry of the Interior, under the presidency of M. Briand, who submitted a report to his colleagues in connection with the outrages on the railways which he said were decreasing. M. Briand also mentioned that all the services interrupted by the recent strikes were now working normally. M. Millerand, Minister of Public Works, announced his intention of creating a new Secretaria', namely, that of General Secretary for State Railways. The first holder of the new office will be M. Dejean. This gentleman is at present private secretary to the Under-Secretary of State for War, and was formerly Chef du Cabinet to the Minister of Public Works.

THE ANARCHIST PLOT.

Precise information about the Anarchist plot is given by the "Depeche de Toulouse," an important provincial journal, which says that it was discovered by a clever detective six months ago. He got hold of a collection of manuscripts which revealed the whole thing and discussed the favourable date for the "grand soir," which was to follow on a carefully-promoted general strike. There was to be a Committee of Public Safety, with absolute powers, when that evening came with its revolution. The position of each regiment, with its political feeling and a list of the members of the party which were in it, was set forth, together with a note of the most suitable points at which bombs should be laid. This discovery has greatly troubled the Prefecture of Police, as there are not only clandestine depots of revolvers and knuckledusters in many places, but arsenals of bombs and hidden factories of infernal machines. Any number are secretly manufactured by revolutionists, who disarm suspicion by working quietly as clerks, shopmen, cafe waiters, and so on. From time to time one of these "terrible nests of dynamite" is discovered by the police official who keeps an eye on the Anarchists, but all this is concealed from the public for fear of creating a panic.

The French railways are now all working as smoothly as if no strike had taken place. No incidents of any kind are notified, and men, simply reporting themselves for duty, are returning to work as if nothing out of the ordinary had occurred. The strike committee claims the credit for this, inasmuch as it advised the men to resume work in this manner in order to show the perfect discipline of the Railway Workers' Union. On the Western State line, where the strike attained its greatest intensity, all the men had reported themselves early yesterday morning. "The working of the trains was subject to some delay during the day, and the time-table was not a very reliable guide as to arrivals or departures. Still, every train in the table was sent out and arrived some time at its dest[illegible] Gare St. Lazare now [illegible] that a small d[illegible] still quarters [illegible] strike leaders [illegible] missed, and t[illegible] been allowed [illegible] for this dismi[illegible] to report them[illegible] still wear thei[illegible]

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feature of the Note will be a request that the British Government should sanction an increase in the customs by 10 per cent., in which case the Persian Government will give a pledge that the surplus will be used for the restoration and maintenance of order.

The British Note to the Persian Government has produced a profound impression in Turkish circles generally. The comments of the Turkish Press have up to the present been somewhat disjointed. Some newspapers indulge in abuse of Great Britain and Russia, and accuse them of being the joint authors of anarchy in Persia by means of intrigues and a refusal of pecuniary assistance to that country. The possibility of Russia extending her occupation in the North of Persia gives rise to especial concern, and the Government is advised to exercise vigilance and to take precautionary measures. The "Jeune Turc" says that England is trying to create in Persia a position analogous to that in Egypt, while the "Yeni Gazette" expresses the opinion that the British warning is as painful to Turkey as it is to Persia.

So far the German Foreign Office has not seen fit to make known what attitude it intends to take up towards the latest developments in Persia. Even those organs which usually receive the first draughts of inspiration from the Wilhelmstrasse supply no basis for a confident inference. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," one of the most jealous guardians of "national interests," makes, however, the resigned admission that : "It is questionable whether, things having been allowed to go far, steps by Germany would be effective, or even expedient," and adds : "We should be inclined to assume that the definitive retirement of Germany before the Anglo-Russian position in Persia already lies behind us." This assumption may possibly be based on an intimate knowledge of the assurances which Baron von Schon gave to M. Iswolsky in Berlin some months back. Moreover, the "Kolnische Zeitung," which is more regularly primed by the Foreign Office than any other party journal, says : "If Great Britain really follows the path which she has threatened to take, the only possibility of rescue for Persia lies in English public opinion."

STRIKE RIOTS AT BREMEN.

Bremen had its Moabit on Tuesday night, and witnessed scenes which, according to the testimony of local correspondents, "beggared description," and the like of which have not been known within its borders for many years. The occasion of the disturbances was a strike of the tram drivers and conductors, and the situation became acute the day before yesterday, when 150 men were brought in from outside in order to fill the vacated places. Quarters were extemporised for these "blacklegs" in two tramway depots, one of which in the middle of Bremen, while the other is in the detached suburb of Groeplingen. These structures formed the storm centres. The tactics with which North-West Berlin was made familiar a few weeks ago were repeated in almost every detail. We are told that the streets were plunged into darkness by the destruction of lamps ; that showers of stones, bottles and other missiles were hurled at the guardians of order; that the palisading of a house under erection was torn down by the mob; that the windows of many business premises were shattered; that regular salvoes of revolver-shots were discharged at the police ; and, of course, that the sabre did its usual work of retributory execution. Order seems to have been disturbed for the first time about five o'clock, and to have remained more or less in abeyance till midnight. Herr Jagow, who is at present in London, picking up hints for the control of Berlin's ever-increasing street traffic, and possibly for other things, is reported to have told an English interviewer that the Moabit riots were much exaggerated. That is quite true. But he omitted to add that it was the police who exaggerated them. It is also the police report which gives the most lurid account of last night's conflict at Bremen, and speaks of the streets being "sown with stones as big as a man's fist," and mentions that women and children were keeping the rioters' battle-line supplied with ammunition. The casualty list, however, as usual, hardly seems to correspond with these grim features. As far as can be discovered, one constable was hit on the head with a stone; and according to varying versions, one or two or several had pepper thrown in their eyes. The sabred, on the other hand, are said to have numbered at least fifty, and to have included the usual large percentage of incautious onlookers and casual passers-by, whose consciousness of innocence frequently makes them the easiest marks. Between 100 and 200 street lamps are said to have been destroyed. The Gropelingen depot was stoned and the men inside replied with a "positive quick fire" from revolvers, with which they managed to hit a couple of their assailants. The imported hands were sent away again this morning. Undoubtedly the strike riots in Berlin, Oologne, Gemschsheild and Bremen, and other places, even when all allowance is made for police exaggeration, point to a disquieting condition of unrest among the population of this country. The ferment is political in its origin, and is not confined to any particular class though it does not everywhere express itself in terms of cayenne pepper and brickbats.

TURKISH POLICY.

A Pressman has had an interview with Kiamil Pasha, the ex-Grand Vazier, who is now staying in Smyrna for a short time. When questioned about present Turkish politics, Kiamil Pasha stated that he was by no means favourably impressed with the Chauvinistic policy which was fast leading the country to the edge of the precipice. He did not believe in the Turco-Roumanian Convention, which, in his opinion, would be of little strategic value from a Turkish standpoint. Furthermore, the ex-Grand Vizier pointed out, there was no reason why Turkey should enter the Triple Alliance, since the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was guaranteed by the Treaty of Berlin; and for Turkey now to fall into the arms of Germany and Austria would mean that she would be encumbered with two other Powers. In the long-run this would be certain to lead to very disagreeable consequences. Kiamil Pasha would insist upon the most amicable relations with Greece, whose interests are common to those of Turkey. A hostile policy in this direction would bring very disastrous consequences in its train, and a war with Greece would be of no advantage to Turkey. He also believes that the anti-Greek boycott should be brought to an end as soon as possible. This economic warfare was not, in his opinion, supported by the Chamber, but was backed up by a few influential members of the Young Turk Committee. On the new Loan being mentioned, Kiamil Pasha said that Turkey's indebtedness amounted to more than £T10,00,000, hence the Government should be ready to accept any conditions imposed by the foreign Power from whom she proposes to borrow, even to the extent of allowing a non-Turkish subject to take charge of the Treasury. Concluding, Kiamil Pasha strongly expressed the view that the present policy of the Government was lowering Turkey's prestige in the eyes of Europe. The new-Turkish Press is naturally annoyed by these declarations on the part of the ex-Grand Vizier, and one paper goes so far as to suggest that it is Kiamil Pasha himself who will be lowered in the eyes of Europe as the result of his published statements. At a special Cabinet meeting held this morning, presided over by the [illegible] Hakki Pasha,

SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

OPENING CEREMONY AT CAPE TOWN.

Messages to the King.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, to-day, accompanied by Lord and Lady Gladstone, went in procession to Parliament where they were received by the President and Speaker.

In declaring Parliament open, the Duke of Connaught expressed the King's regret that for the present he was unable to visit South Africa. "The King," he continued, "rejoices that an auspicious Union has already tended to the social and material progress of the people, and is assured that all will work steadfastly for the welfare of this great and beautiful country."

Afterwards Lord Gladstone, in a speech, foreshadowed the readjustment of the Civil Service, Customs, Taxation, etc., the promotion of local industries, the defence scheme, and the establishment of a South African University.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Assembly adopted an address to King George, sympathising with him on the death of King Edward, and offering homage on his accession.

The Duke of Connaught telegraphed to King George, describing his welcome as most enthusiastic, and the proceedings as most impressive.

The general feeling is that the Parliament has opened with the happiest auguries for the future, and that it is supported by the good will of all South African subjects.

University for Cape Town.

LONDON, Nov. 5

Reuter wires from Cape Town that Mr. Otto Beit has agreed to divert £200,000 bequeathed by the late Alfred Beit for the foundation of a university at Johannesburg, to the creation of a great teaching university at Grootes-chur. Sir Julius Wernher will make the sum up to half a million.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Reuter telegraphs from Cape Town that the Duke of Connaught, laying the foundation stone of the University Hall, said he sincerely hoped that the necessary funds would be forthcoming to convert the University into a teaching and residential university. Such a change would be bound to have beneficial influence upon the development of national life and intellectual progress.

The donations of Mr. Otto Beit and Sir Julius Wernher yesterday were made in response to this appeal.

CHANGES AT COLONIAL OFFICE.

Not to be Immediately Expected.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In view of the appointment of a new Secretary of State, it is not improbable that Sir Francis Hopwood will remain at the Colonial Office till the Conference instead of joining the Development Committee.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

With reference to the rumours of the changes in the Colonial Office, Reuter's Agency learns that the growing importance of the Dominions, the change of thought in regard to them, and the views of Mr. Deakin and others in favour of a separate Dominions Office, apart from the office dealing with the Crown Colonies, have occupied the Ministers for some time. They have already resulted in important changes and innovations such as the organisation of the Dominions Department and the missions of Mr. Lucas to Australia and Mr. Just to Canada.

Further changes are not to be expected till after the Colonial Conference.

While the creation of a Dominions' Ministry might be necessary at some future period, no decision has yet been taken.

SOUTH WALES STRIKE GROWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The situation in South Wales is becoming worse, and the number of strikers is steadily increasing.

A BRUSH WITH THE AFGHANS.

Affair in the Gulf.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In connection with the anti-gun-running operations in the Persian Gulf, the Afghans attacked a landing party from the cruiser "Proserpine" on the 2nd instant near Chahbar. Commander Marshall, of the "Proserpine", and Captain White, of the Indian Army, were wounded, though not dangerously. A large force was subsequently landed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Official reports from the Persian Gulf state that a party of sixty men landed on the coast from H. M. S. "Proserpine" on the 2nd instant at a point some seven miles distant from Bris and thirty to forty miles east of the Chhabar Telegraph Station for the purpose of capturing recently landed arms and ammunition. The people fired on the landing party and Commander Marshall, R N., was wounded in the leg, and Captain White, I. A., in the pelvis, neither wounds being dangerous. A blue jacket was also slightly wounded.

The landing party was reinforced up to two hundred and fifty men. Two hundred rifles and twenty thousand rounds of ammunition were seized and the party re-embarked. The wounded officers are believed to be doing well.

THE "KURDISTAN."

Ship Foundered and All But Two Lost.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The mail boat "China," which has been searching between Marseilles and London, reports that she saw no trace of the missing steamer "Kurdistan."

LATER.

Lloyd's Agent wires from Teneriffe that the German steamer "Santa Ursula" has landed there two sailors, the only survivors of the "Kurdistan," which foundered on October 20th, sixty miles off Scilly.

The men who were utterly exhausted, were picked up first by the British steamer "Vincent" and transferred to the "Santa Ursula."

The remainder of the boat's crew succumbed to exhaustion, and all were washed overboard.

THE TSAR AT POTSDAM.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Tsar has arrived at Potsdam. He was met by the Kaiser, the Princes and the Chancellor.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Tsar's arrival at Potsdam on a visit to the Kaiser was marked by an imposing military display. There were crowds of police everywhere, but no decorations in the streets.

Socialist placards summoning a demonstration against the Tsar were removed. The demonstrations broke up peaceably. There was a dinner in the evening, but no speeches were delivered.

LATER.

The Kaisar and the Tsar have started on a great Court shoot. The Russian and German Foreign Ministers and Dr. Bethmann Hollweg have been received in audience by the Kaiser and the Tsar respectively.

AVIATION.

From London to Paris.

LONDON, Oov. 5.

Mr. E. T. Willows, starting from London for Paris in his airship, reached Douai in ten and a half hours. He crossed the Channel by night, and losing his map, was unable to find the route and descended. He will continue his journey to-morrow.

An Indian Machine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Mr. Willis, having repaired his monoplane made another trial on the Island yesterday. He first had a run against the wind and after developing speed, raised his monoplane in the air to a height of 30 yards. Mr. Willis made other runs with short rises, and is convinced that his machine will actually fly.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

Appeal Dismissed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Crippen to-day lodged an application in the Court of Criminal Appeal against his conviction on technical grounds, in reference to the illness of a juryman and the calling of a witness for the prosecution, after Crippen had given evidence.

The appeal was dismissed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A four-storeyed warehouse belonging to a Liverpool Warehouse Company, containing seven hundred bales of cotton and oilcake, has been practically gutted by fire. The outbreak is supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

CHINESE REFORMER CENSURED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter telegraphs from Singapore that it is stated that the Government has severely censured the Chinese reformer, Sunyatsen, for a speech at Penang, in which he advocated a rebellion in China. The Government warned him that any repetition would have serious consequences.

THE 13·5 Inch Guns.

Germany to Beat Them.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Journal of Engineering" states that the Germans were aware of the British 13·5 inch gun in 1909, and they have long been making a gun to beat it. Moreover they are introducing a new shell, producing devastating effects.

LORD KITCHENER'S TRIP TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Lord Kitchener has started on his visit to Egypt.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The death is announced of Major Richard Goold-Adams.

[Major R. B. Goold-Adams, late of the Highland Light Infantry, had retired from service in 1892.]

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

Small Chance of Agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Master of Elibank, speaking at Plymouth, said that the Party's trust in Mr. Asquith would not be betrayed. If the Conference broke up, the Liberals would resume the old conditions. The party was never stronger, and he anticipated the result of the election with absolute confidence, whenever it took place.

LATER.

The twentieth sitting of the Veto Conference was held yesterday.

The papers to-day are more pessimistic regarding the outcome, and believe there is the merest chance of an agreement of the narrowest kind.

The *Morning Post* says .—"The great difficulty has been Home Rule. It appears that Federalism has never been discussed, as it has been regarded as ultra vires. It is noteworthy that the Conservative papers have lately been silent on the subject of devolution."

The *Morning Post* to-day agrees that the manifesto issued recently formed the Reveille Committee of the Conservative forward wing, which protests against the absurd attempts of armchair politicians to pilot the Party across the dangerous abyss of Home Rule

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Oxford, said the Liberals before long might have to make another public appeal. He exhorted faith and courage.

The Master of Elibank, at Reading, dwelt on Home Rule. He referred to the remarkable reception given to Mr. O'Connor in canada by the State Premiers and others who were anxious for the realisation of an ideal which would result in Federal Home Rule in Britain.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, speaking at Reading, said when election came it would be found that Mr. Asquith had strengthened his hold on the country whatever the result of the Conference.

At Unionist demonstration at Portadown, Sir E. Carson and Walter Long denounced the idea of Home Rule in any form.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

An Amnesty.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Lisbon telegrams state that in celebration of the Republic, the Government will decree an amnesty to-morrow, including certain crimes against the Republic and the pardoning of refugee deserters. It will also remit one-third of all sentences of solitary confinement, or imprisonment, or deportation under military law.

MILLIONAIRE INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Found Not Guilty.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter wires from New York that the young millionaire named Rosenheimer, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for murder for killing a young lady by reckless motoring and refusing to halt, has been acquitted.

CEYLON COUNCIL BILL.

LONDON, Nov 5.

The Ceylon Association has sent a strong letter of protest to the Colonial Office against the passing of the Council Bill.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Indian Section.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Earl of Plymouth announces there that there will be an Indian section at the Festival of Empire in 1911, and appeals for the loan of relics and objects of interest.

MR. REDMOND'S TOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

On the eve of his sailing for England from New York, Mr. Redmond estimated the financial result of his tour at £40,000.

FIRE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Reuter telegraphs from Winnipeg that the provincial Insane Asylum at Brandon has been totally burned. There was no loss of life. The attendants displayed great fortitude in standing by, till all were safely transferred to the exhibition buildings. A few suffered trifling injuries.

REPORTED CESSION OF CHANDERNAGORE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

M. Bluysen, the Deputy for French India, has given notice of a question in the Chamber, relative to rumours of the cession of Chandernagore to Britain. He says the cession cannot be effected without an opportunity being given to the Chamber to consider the reasons for the act.

It is officially announced that the death-rate in the death registration cities and States of the United States dropped to 15 per thousand of provisionally estimated population last year. In 1908 the death-rate was 15.4 per thousand. The death-rate for 1909 was lower than that for any previous year of registration, and probably was the lowest that has ever occurred in the history of the United States.

STORY OF A DACOITY.

Khulna Gang Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Sensational evidence was given yesterday at the second day's hearing of the Kulna Gang Dacoity Case by the approver Sarbeswan Bhattacharjya. He said he was a son of Rajendranath Bhattacharjya of the village of Chandanimahal in the Khulna District, and he was 20 years of age. About seven days after the last cyclone, witness went to Calcutta to prepare for an examination and stayed at 96, Harish Mukherjees Road, Bhowanipur, the house of his cousin Nakuleswar Bhattcharjya. While in Nakuleswar's house he saw Upendranath Chakerbarty and others. Upendra brought one or two revolvers to the witness for examination and requested him to keep the revolvers concealed. Witness put them in an almyrah on the first floor, where he (Upendra) lived. Witness went home, and returned to Calcutta again after seven days. He went to 96, Harish Mukherjees Road in January. A man brought down a black steel trunk and took out of it some silver ornaments. Witness asked where the ornaments came from, and was asked not to speak of it to anybody else or he would be shot dead. The ornaments were melted in earthen crucibles, and poured out in two or three bricks, which were put in another almyrah. When witness found that he had failed in the examination, he was disheartened and Upendra said to him "Why do you grieve! Let us go and commit a dacoity, what use is it passing examinations?" Witness then described an incident in which he went with Upen to Daulatpur, where the latter opened a bundle and took out seven or eight revolvers and gave one to witness, and another occasion, two days later, when revolvers and cartridges were distributed to others of the gang.

Witness then described how the party started in batches, met together again and committed dacoity in Babu Rakhaldas Chakarbatty's house in Soleganti. Keshab and Rajendra Biswas, he said, were posted on the south side of the building, and witness and Hem to the west Near the main entrance stood Lalit, the rest remained before the main gate. They called out, Is Rakhal Babu at home? A voice came from inside, "No." "Open then," said they. "Two have come from Bhelchi and wish to stop here for the night." Thereupon the main door was opened and Lalit Mojumdar, Upendra and Bhopal entered the house. A cry was then heard, "Don't beat us, don't beat us." Witness then fired his revolver four or five times. Rajendra ran out crying, "I have been shot," and said Lalit had fired at him. It was then about 7-30 p. m. The party then left the house. The party then sat under a banian tree, and returned all the arms to Upen. Witness only got one revolver. After the witness had identified a number of the accused, the hearing was adjourned.

BANISHMENTS FROM PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

A few days before the installation ceremony at Patiala a rumour was circulated that important changes were to be introduced in the personnel of some of the State Departments. The rumour was confirmed to the extent that General Pritam Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala Forces and his family, to be ordered by the Maharaja to leave the State Territory within 24 hours. Sirdar's Gurdit Singh, who was Prime Minister of the State in the days of Maharaja Rajender Singh, and was appointed guardian of the present Maharajah and subsequently Chief Secretary, was ordered to leave Patiala City and prohibited from visiting the State without His Highness's permission.

NEW BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

Consecrated at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Rev. George Herbert Westcott of S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, was consecrated Bishop of Lucknow this morning at All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Metropolitan, assisted by nine Bishops, namely, the Bishops of Rangoon Chota Nagpur, Travancore, Tinnevally, Colombo, Nagpur, Lahore, Bombay and Madras. The preacher was the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, the brother of the new Bishop. The ceremony was very imposing and was largely attended. The enthronement ceremony will take place this evening, when the Metropolitan will be the preacher.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 6.

The intelligence of a sad drowning tragedy has just been brought into Bangalore from the Hoskota Lake in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, the victim being John Marshall, aged 19, an F. A. student at St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. He was one of a party of twelve boys who cycled out to swim and was the first to dive into the water. He never rose again. Rev. Father St. Germain and several other brothers of the College are still at the scene, endeavouring to recover the body. Mr. Evans, one of the Professors, made several attempts to save the young man, but without success. Much sympathy is felt with his sister who is a nun in the local Good Shepherd Convent and his mother at Madras.

THE DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 5.

The Conspiracy Case was commenced to-day in the Central Jail. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer moved a petition to the effect that in order to save the Court's time a certain witness might be allowed to see, in the presence of authorised persons, certain documents purporting to be in the hand-writing of the accused, so that the witnesses might be called only in case they could prove the hand-writing.

This being objected to the prosecution did not press it.

A large number of witnesses were examined most of them being called to give formal evidence.

A clerk of the Naraingung Post Office stated that two registered packets came from Hamburg addressed to Prava Ballav Das. The contents of the packets were suspected and opened in the presence of the Postmaster and revolvers were found in them.

Two villagers deposed that dedicated bulls and cows were taken by some "samit" boys and sold, the proceeds being expended in purchasing arms.

The case was adjourned.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

The hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Saturday, at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. Heaton.

Mr. F. A. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, examined by Mr. Weldon said that he was present when the 'punchnama' of Sidhaye's house was drawn up on the 5th January. The articles mentioned in the 'punchnama' were produced by Sidhaye. The house was then locked up and a guard placed over it. The next day he went to the Faraskhana to know the result of the various searches. From Poona he came to Bombay on the 6th by the afternoon train and sent a telegraphic communication on the 7th to Poona as he was of opinion, from the experiment he had made at the Faraskhana, that one of the powders was picric acid. He made further experiments in Bombay and then sent telegraphic instructions to make a second search. He was also present when Kawdikar produced the articles mentioned in the 'punchnama' of the 5th January which bore his signature.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that accused Khare surrendered himself to him and gave him certain information. In consequence of that information witness went to Poona and saw Bramagiri Bawa.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil witness said that accused Nagpurkar was arrested and his house was searched and certain things were attached.

Cross-examined by Mr Setna witness said that in consequence of certain information, witness went to the house of Sidhaye at 9 o'clock at night. Sidhaye was called by some one and he came down. A 'punch' was called and in the presence of the 'punch,' Sidhaye produced a bundle of pistols and cartridges.

Gamna Pitajt examined by Mr. Weldon that on the 20th January the police searched his house. Witness pointed out the place where he had hidden certain articles given to him by the accused Davare. The police dug the place and took out the articles. The articles were buried there ten or fifteen days before the search by Davare in his compound. Witness did not know who the owner of the contents of the bundle was, but Davare told him it contained valuables, and witness thought they were ornaments.

Mr. William King, Inspector of Police, Poona City, examined by Mr. Weldon said that he searched the house of the accused Konkar on the 19th January. There were about seventy-five rooms in the wada belonging to the accused. At first he found nothing. Then he took the accused to the Faraskhana. There he asked his subordinate to question the accused and he gave certain information. Witness again took the accused to the wada where he produced a pistol. Accused also told witness that Davre had another pistol and twenty-five cartriages. Witness searched the house of Gamnaji Pitaji on the information given by Davare. The house of Davare was searched on the 21st January and the articles mentioned in the "punchnama" were found. Davare also took him to the shop of one Faridun Sorab from where he took possession of one air gun.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

In his review of the Agricultural Department, the Lieutenant-Governor notes that in spite of the shortage of qualified assistants, the superior staff has found time to undertake further experiments in scientific agriculture, which can not fail to have far-reaching effects on the prosperity of the province. His Honour cordially approves the Director's proposal to enlist the assistance of District Officers in bringing the advantages of the Agricultural College at Lyallpur to the notice of substantial landowners, and special arrangement might, perhaps, be made for landowners and students from Aitchison's Chiefs' College. The opening of an agricultural station at Guardaspur is another new departure this year. His Honour trusts that the efforts of the Director of the Agriculture to strengthen the state of the Punjab and attract the attention of English importers to its possibilities will be successful. Experiments with cassava are disappointing, but the date-growing experiments seem promising.

THE LATE MR. A. W. FORBES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 5.

This morning at 8-30 the remains of the late Mr. A. W. Forbes, leader of the Secunderabad Bar for many years, were interred in Secunderabad cemetery with full military honours, he being a retired Major in the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. All the officers of the Corps were present, including Col. Pendlebury, Major George, Captains Dunlop, Pile and Hoskin, Surgeon Captain Hunt, Captain Puzey and many military friends, Captain Colvin, representing the Resident of Hydersbad, Major Leslie, Captains Badcock and Brand, Messrs. Dwane, Laver, Rev. B. D. Nesley and many other prominent citizens. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Heron, Chaplain of the Scotch Kirk.

POLICE SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 5.

The Sessions Judge resumed the hearing of the Dacca Shooting Case. The complainant, Sarat Chunder Ghose, C.I.D., was examined. He narrated the same story as he had told before the Magistrate as to how he was shot by the two accused, Narirendra and Hiranya.

During the mid-day adjournment, Mr. J. N. Roy, Counsel for the defence, pointed out certain alleged alterations in the first information, the report of which Counsel characterised as a daring forgery on that part of the prosecution. The Judge made a note of this. The complainant was then cross-examined and was still in the box when the Court rose.

CHRISTMAS CRICKET AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Aligarh College (past and present) is bringing a cricket team to Bombay during Christmas week when they have arranged a fixture with the Gymkhana, and will also probably play against the Parsees and the Hindus.

Prior to going to Bombay the Aligarh team will visit Allahabad where they will meet a combined United Provinces eleven, and the match will take place on the Exhibition grounds during the middle of December. The following are the names of the Aligarh players who are likely to play at Allahabad:—S. Mughni, A. A. Rasak, N. Ali, Ali Hussain, Shafkat Shaukat, Afi Khan Salmuddin, Ashan Ul-Haq, Abdul Hussain N. Hamid, Syed Mahomed Khan and a few others.

COL HORACE MONTAGU, late of the 8th and 11th Hussars, who died at 125 Portsdown Road, W., on Oct. 14, retired from active service in August, 1882. Born in 1835, Col. Montagu served in the campaigns of 1858-59 in Rajputana and Central India, and was present at the taking of Kotah, the occupation of Chundaree, the capture of Gwalior, and actions of Koordrye and Boordah, for which he received the medal and clasp.

THE VICEROY AT RAMPUR.

Entertained by the Nawab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nov. 5.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto were entertained this evening at a banquet by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

After proposing the health of the King Emperor, His Highness made the following speech :—

THE NAWAB'S SPEECH.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, —"I rejoice to have the long sought opportunity of welcoming your Excellencies and Lady Eileen Elliot on behalf of myself and my people, and I tender my most cordial thanks to your Excellency that out of your exceedingly valuable and busy time you have so kindly spared a couple of days to bestow on the capital of Rampur. This State already enjoys the honour of visits from several Governors-General and, had this visit been withheld, it would have occasioned the greatest disappointment to me and my subjects. My Lord, we have looked forward to your visit this day with eager anticipation, because you not only have a claim on our esteem and admiration as being a champion of the cause of India, but above all, you have secured the love of the Indian people and drawn the British Government closer to their hearts by the spirit of sympathy which you have infused into the Government of this country. This was the much needed element for which His Majesty the King-Emperor made a noble appeal in his famous speect at the Guildhall, and which your Excellency had done so much to supply during the last five years that your Excellency has presided over the destinies of the Indian Empire. Your task from the outset has been one of extreme perplexity and requiring the highest virtues of statesmanship. But no one who has watched the course of events can deny that notwithstanding the enormous difficulties of the work your Excellency has acquitted yourself in a manner calculated to enhance your reputation as a ruler of men, and to endear yourself to the vast population which it has pleased Providence to place under your charge. I do not assert that the enemies of the British Raj have not been in evidence during your Lordship's Viceroyalty, for that wicked body of men has unfortunately been much to the fore in recent years. Their villanous intentions and execrable practices are too well known to need repetition. Suffice it to say that even your Excellency's person has not been immune from their dastardly attempts, and that they have done their utmost to retard this country's progress. But your Lordship's consummate wisdom and intrepid courage are the outstanding features of the whole situation, which the world will ever admire. Despite the gravest provocations and undaunted by the pessimistic warnings of those, who are against every concession to popular sentiment, your Excellency has gone on patiently but firmly with your work of reform. You have not shrunk on proper occasions from using the strongest weapons that the law provided against sedition, or from forging stronger ones where necessary, but you have firmly refused to lend countenance to excessive or unnecessary harshness. Your Excellency's firmness has been tempered with leniency. Your repression has brought reforms and increased the popular liberties in its train. In short the watchword of your Lordship's policy has been firmness and sympathy. This being so, Indians would not be human if they could not find in their hearts a ready response to this tender feeling, and I refuse to believe that any sane inhabitant of this country can entertain any but the deepest feelings of loyalty and gratitude to yourself and to the Government which has secured for India the priceless blessings of liberty and peace. There is one other redeeming feature of the unhappy political conditions which have prevailed in India for the past few years that stands out from the rest and must be regarded with feelings of unmixed pleasure. I allude to the outbursts of indignation that have proceeded from the Native States against seditious manifestations. When speaking of the ruling princes of India, I feel some delicacy in approaching the subject; but I trust I may properly speak on the subject from a National and Imperial standpoint. It is very true that some good may come out of every evil and thus the recent disaffection has brought to light the latent forces of loyalty and attachment that are jealously cherished by the Princes and the nobility of India. It gives me much pleasure to observe that the goodwill of the Princes towards the paramount Power has been reciprocal, and I gratefully acknowledge that your Excellency's foreign policy has been marked with the same generosity and benevolence as your internal policy. The Government by taking the princes into its confidence has drawn yet closer the bonds of fealty and devotion, which bind them to the Throne of England. It has shown an increasing regard for their rights and susceptibilities and by pursuing an avowed policy of non-interference in internal matters, it has restored the Native States to their constitutional position and pristine dignity. On their part, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have sufficiently shown by their conduct and by their words that they are deeply sensible of the increasing respect for their sentiments, and they are resolved that the confidence reposed in them shall never be abused. They are pledged to support the British Government against foreign as well as domestic enemies, and may well be described as the bulwarks of the British rule in India. Their instinct of self-preservation, their historic devotion to the British cause and their appreciation of the difficulties of rulers, all combine to make their interests indentical with those of the British Government. It is a significant fact that sedition and the cult of the bomb have utterly failed to take root in the Native States. For my own part I look with abhorrence upon the contemptible conduct of those, who wickedly and vainly design to subvert the British Government. These enemies of India and of mankind cannot in my opinion be too rigorously dealt with, and if, God forbid, they should attempt to poison the loyalty of my subjects they shall receive at my hands the most exemplary punishment. My Lord, the loyalty of my ancestors to the British Government tried in the hour of stress and danger is the richest inheritance that has descended to me from my forefathers, and of all my inherited titles there is none that I prize so much as the one conferred for services rendered in the dark days of the Indian Mutiny. It is my cherished desire that should an opportunity offer itself, I may be permitted to testify in a practical way the traditional loyalty and devotion of my house to the throne and person of his Majesty the King-Emperor. About 70 years ago, one of my ancestors assigned a portion of his cavalry called the "Rohilla Horse" to the service of the British Government. The Imperial Service Lancers, whom I maintain to-day, are their successors, but for their thorough efficiency and up-to-date equipment my best thanks are due to Major General Drummond, the Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, and the inspecting officers appointed by Government.

Your Excellency, every considerable measure of Government depends for success on the continuity of policy and the loyal support of the officials who have to enforce it. Considering the vital importance of your liberal policy regarding the Native States and its happy results, it is essential that it be continued and even extended, and there will be no going back on this policy so happily begun in your time. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces and his Agent for Rampur have given their whole-hearted support to your measures. His Honour Sir John Hewett has shown himself eager to appreciate my difficulties, to understand my standpoint, and to discuss all matters in a spirit of perfect friendliness. The cordiality of our relations has been a distinguishing feature of his administration, and I would not forego this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the kindness which he has always extended to me. It is to the friendly and just attitude of Sir John Hewett, with whom I also claim the privilege of personal friendship, that I owe in a measure the happiness of my subsisting relations with your Excellency's Government. I would also offer my sincere thanks to the Hon. Mr. Tweedy for the successful role he has so tactfully played as Agent for this State. My Lord, it is my firm belief that you may well look upon the record of your guardianship of India with genuine satisfaction. Your Excellency is leaving India more contented and happier than you found it. The legitimate aspirations of Indian subjects have been more than satisfied. The grievances of the Feudatories are being righted, and generally the Government of India has been broad-based on the people's affections. Never before was so much accomplished in so short a time and so unostentatiously. It is my humble opinion that the new era of increased prosperity and peace and good will inaugurated by your Excellency owes its existence to three great personages. First and foremost comes the illustrious name of His Imperial Majesty George V., who from before his succession to the throne has evinced a keen interest in all that appertains to the good of India. Five years ago when I had the honour of paying my my respects to His Majesty at Lucknow, I learned at first hand his solicitude on behalf of this country, and the grateful recollections of the interviews there accorded to me are too vivid and pleasant to fade from my memory. It was after this tour that His Majesty gave eloquent expression to his diagnosis of this country's troubles, and advocated a policy of sympathy. Next, we are ever beholden to your Excellency for your unflagging zeal, capacity and courage in putting that policy into operation, and lastly we have to heartily thank his Majesty's Secretary of State for his wisdom and liberality in the interests of India. I cannot close this speech without expressing my sincere regret that the time is fast approaching when your Excellency will be leaving these shores, where millions of hearts will beat in sorrow at the departure of their benefactor and their friend. I hope, however, that you are only returning to your motherland to higher honours awaiting you there, and of this I am certain that wherever your Excellency may be and whatever your office you may hold, India will always occupy a soft corner in your heart. I beg also to than most heartily Her Excellency the Countess of Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot for their great kindness in accepting my invitation and gracing Rampur with their presence. We are all aware that the prominent part Her Excellency has played in relieving the sufferings of the sick and poor has been simply a work of love to her Ladyship.

It is my honour and joy to propose the toast of His Excellency the Viceroy, who has saved India from confusion, who has confirmed the confidence of waverers in the honour and good faith of England, who has effectively redeemed the pledges held out in the Queen Empress' Proclamation of 1858, and whose name will always be remembered in India with the warmest affection and gratitude. Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the toast of my illustrious guests, their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Minto."

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, in reply, said :—Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I thank your Highness very heartily for the welcome you have extended to Lady Minto, Lady Eileen and myself on this our first visit to your State. During our last days in India, our time is as your Highness has said very full of engagements, but it would have been a great disappointment to us if they had prevented me from accepting your Highness's kind invitation to Rampur. Not only is my visit to your Highness a personal pleasure, but I have looked forward to meeting in his own territory a ruler whose ancestors have rendered such distinguished services to the British administration. Your Highness has inherited many glorious traditions and the unswerving loyalty of your family in the trials of 1857 will never be forgotten; and in recent years during the anxieties, which political agitation has created, throughout this country, the Government of India has owed much to your steadfast loyalty, whilst I have had good reason to welcome your co-operation and advice in respect to measures which the instigators of sedition had rendered necessary. Your Highness too has succeeded to the military spirit of your forefathers. You may well be proud of the splendid cavalry regiment you have placed at the disposal of the Government of India, whose services you offered in the recent Mohmand Campaign, when I so much regret it was impossible to accept them, and I am very pleased to be able to tell your Highness that the proposal you so generously made to increase your Imperial Service Infantry by one battalion has been approved by His Majesty's Government. I am glad to know that His Majesty the King-Emperor has signalled his appreciation of the loyal feelings, which have prompted your Highness's offers by appointing you one of his A.D.C's. with the rank of Colonel. In the internal affairs of your State, too, your Highness has since you ascended the Gadi, 14 years ago, fully recognised the duty of a ruler to his subjects. You have done much to improve your administrative machinery, you have fostered and encouraged education and have indeed identified yourself with the cause of education in India by generous grants of Rs. 50,000 to the Daly College at Indore, of which Institution I have recently had the pleasure of nominating your Highness a member of the General Council, of Rs. 15,000 for the University buildings at Allahabad and Rs. 25,000 towards the Aligarh College. Much also has been done for the extension of irrigation in Rampur, by which your Highness's subjects were largely benefited during the recent severe famine in the United Provinces, when owing to your enlightened policy no relief works were found necessary in your State. At the same time you have made the development of local industries your special care. The sugar factory which was recently established promises, I understand, to prove a successful undertaking, while you have every reason to be satisfied with the improvement of the breed of local cattle and the success of the Rampur Dairy Farm. I warmly congratulate your Highness upon all you have done and are doing for the good administration of your State and the welfare of your people. I should have been very sorry to leave India without accepting the hospitality of a Chief, whose administration has earned for him such well deserved admiration. I thank your Highness mostly sincerely for all you have so kindly said of my efforts to combat the difficulties, with which the Government of India has been surrounded during the last few years. Though

those difficulties brought with them many evils, they have as your Highness has very truly said, elicited the Native States of India invaluable manifestations of loyalty to the Throne. I know full well that I personally owe much to the loyal and friendly advice of the Ruling Chiefs of India. Your Highness, I thank you sincerely on behalf of Lady Minto for your appreciation of her work and her interest in the happiness of the people of this country. We, Lady Minto, Lady Eileen and I, rejoice that it has been possible for us to accept your kindly invitation and we shall always look back upon our visit to Rampur with many recollections of the beauty of your State and your own lavish hospitality. I thank you, again, your Highness for the terms in which you have proposed the toast of my health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the cordiality with which you have received it; and I now ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of our distinguished host His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

RAMPUR, Nov. 5.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto spent a quiet day to-day visiting the palace and seeing the State jewels and library containing many valuable hand written books of great antiquity. At 4 p.m. their Excellencies and His Highness started off to witness some Military sports which consisted of tent pegging, mounted combats, trick riding, a camel race and finally a well executed ride by the Imperial Service Lancers. The Viceroy and party leave to-night for Agra.

BALKAN OUTLOOK.

Statement by Austrian Foreign Minister.

Vienna, Oct. 19.

In his speech before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, Count von Aehrenthal said that the delegations were agreed that Austria-Hungary must continue her conservative policy, and foster her alliances without losing sight of her relations with other Powers.

Replying to a question as to whether the entente with Russia begun by Count Goluchowski, his predecessor, was still in existence to-day, Count von Aehrenthal said that, as that agreement was concluded with a view to reforms in Macedonia, it lost its raison d'etre on the restoration of the Turkish Constitution, and it no longer existed.

"Our relations with Russia are, however, satisfactory," continued the Minister. "Last winter, during the negotiations for the resumption of normal diplomatic relations, it was stated that there was no contradiction between ourselves and Russia regarding our aims in the Balkans, and that we were striving after the maintenance of peace and the status quo in the Peninsula, and the development of the Balkan States. As to the alleged Turco-Rumanian Convention, the rumour concerning it was denied by Rumania. It probably arose in a quarter to whose interest it was to stir up trouble, and was possibly intended to put difficulties in the way of the Franco-Turkish Loan negotiations.

PRESERVING THE STATUS QUO.

"For thirty years Rumania has always followed a very correct conservative policy. She has always associated herself with the Central European Powers and has by her attitude been instrumental in preserving the status quo in the Balkans. Seeing that Rumania desires the status quo, and that there is no divergence in interests between Turkey and Rumania, the relations of the two States, which are not a thing of yesterday, but have existed for a number of years, are very friendly and of a nature to inspire anxiety in nobody.

"From the same point of view we appreciate the present relations between Turkey and Bulgaria. Differences arise easily between them owing to their long frontier line, but we trust that they will always be settled in an amicable manner. If in the past we have had to give them advice, it has always been in this sense both to Constantinople and Sofia."

Referring to the question of a rapprochement on the part of Turkey to (or even her inclusion in) the Triple Alliance, the Minister said he thought this was evidently a ballon d'essai sent up to produce disquietude.

"I can only say," he continued, "that our relations with Turkey are clearly laid down; we desire to maintain peace and the status quo in the Near East, and that Turkey should continue her work of consolidation with wisdom and firmness. This is not only our point of view, but also that of our allies, and I think I may say that of all the other Powers."

With regard to the Novi Bazar railway scheme, Count von Aehrenthal repeated his previous statement on the subject, adding that when the opportunity presented itself the Government would endeavour to assure the realisation of the project.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

Touching upon economic relations with the Balkan States, the Minister agreed with Count Tisza that it would be an illusion to base the relations of the Monarchy with them upon one-sided economic concessions. He could declare categorically that at the time of the annexation no economic compensation was promised to Servia in advance. Austro-Hungarian relations with the Balkan States could only be founded on mutual advantage. The Count believed that it would be possible to make their economic relations conform to this principle, if not now at least in the future.

In the Portuguese affair the Government was waiting to see how the situation would develop, and what attitude the Portuguese people would adopt de jure towards the change in the form of government. The Austro-Hungarian Charge d' Affaires in Lisbon had been instructed to enter into relations with the de facto Government in order to safeguard the interest of the Monarchy and of Portugal. (Cheers.)

The committee took cognisance of the Minister's statement and expressed its confidence in him. The sitting was then adjourned.

THE SHIPYARD LOCK-OUT.

The votes on the ballot taken among the members of the Boilermakers' Society for the confirmation or rejection of the terms provisionally agreed upon by the men's representatives and the Employers' Federation at York last week for the settlement of the shipyard dispute were counted at the headquarters of the Boilermakers' Society at Newcastle on Oct. 19. In the afternoon these figures were announced:—For acceptance, 8,760; against, 10,079; majority against, 1,319. The lock-out of the men has continued since Sept. 3, and has caused much privation and suffering not only among the boilermakers themselves but among all who work in the shipyards and among the small tradespeople, who in the Tyneside towns depend principally upon the earnings in the shipyards. It is difficult to say what is likely to follow. Mr. Hill, secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, said he could not make any statement as to what the executive council would do. It is hoped that there will be another meeting between the parties, and that some modified terms may be agreed upon which will be accepted.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Australien," Nov. 7.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Australien," Captain Monton, to-day 7th November, from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at the Ballard Pier at 2-15 p.m., native servants and ayahs, and all deck passengers must be at the disinfecting shed, Prince's Dock, at 1-15 p.m.:—

COLOMBO.

Kafustalski, Mrs. E — Bapuji, Mr and Mrs
Godenberg, Mrs. — Vyas, Mr G M

FREMANTLE.

Toor, Mr

MELBOURNE.

Mahomed Bux, Mr — Spencer, Mr J R
Kilim Deen, Mr

SYDNEY.

Chick, Mr M D

HOBART.

Lawson, Mr W W

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HOPE MILLS DISPUTE.

Suit Proceeds to a Hearing.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman began the hearing of the suit brought by the Hope Mills Company, Limited, against Sir Cawasji Jehangir and another for the redemption and reconveyance of the mortgage of the mills.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, the Hon'ble Mr. C.H. Setalvad, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Baisbanker Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. J. B. Kanja and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the first defendant; the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, were for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs stated as follows:—The plaintiffs are a Company incorporated under the Indian Company's Act and having their registered office in Bombay hereto annexed and marked A is a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the plaintiffs' Company. By a mortgage deed, dated the 5th day of April, 1900, certain leasehold lands and certain machinery (being the Mill of the plaintiffs' Company) were assigned and demised by the plaintiffs Company to the defendant for securing the principal sum of £33,587-2 shillings (equivalent to Rs. 5,00,000) with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum subject to redemption on payment of the said principal and interest on the 20th day of January, 1903, hereto annexed and marked B is a copy of the said mortgage deed. The said mortgage deed also contained a stipulation for payment of compound interest and for the payment of interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum after the date and the said mortgage deed also contained covenant that it should be lawful for the mortgagee upon default being made in payment of any interest as therein provided to enter into and upon the mortgaged premises, and if expedient and without being bound so to do to work the said Mill at the expense and risk of the plaintiffs' Company. The said mortgage deed also contained an agreement by the plaintiffs' Company to always retain the mortgagee and a nominee of his on the Board of Directors and in accordance with that agreement the defendant and his nominee, one Hormusji Rustomji Umrigar, were appointed Directors of the plaintiffs' Company on the 5th of April, 1900, and the defendant continued as such Director of the plaintiffs' Company until the 8th day of July, 1901, when he resigned. On or about the 14th day of December, 1900, the defendant as mortgagee entered into possession of the said mortgaged premises, interest being then in arrears on his mortgage and has since been in possession of the same. At the time when the defendant entered into possession of the mortgaged premises the Mill was not being worked, but the defendant as mortgagee in possession began to work the same in or about the month of May, 1901. On the 31st of May, 1900, the same premises were further mortgaged by the plaintiffs' Company to the firm of Icharam Lallubhai Mulchand and Co., and to the firm of Tokersey Shamji, for securing the principal sums of Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000, and interest thereon at the rates of Rs. 9 per cent. per annum, respectively, subject to a principal sum for redemption upon payment of principal and interest by a day long since past. In or about the month of August, 1903, the defendant filed a suit in this Honourable Court, being suit No. 490 of 1903 against the plaintiffs' Company and the second mortgagee on the said mortgage deed of 5th April, 1900 for foreclosure or sale.

In the said suit a decree was passed on the 26th day of January, 1904, the plaintiff-Company not appearing at the hearing that on the defendants or any of them paying into Court on or before the 15th of July, 1904, the sums therein mentioned with interest on costs as therein mentioned, less the value of the stock and stores in hand or the said proceeds thereof and any sum that might be found on account to be in the hands of the plaintiffs, the defendant herein as first mortgagee in possession after deducting from such value of sale proceeds, all charges, expenses and emoluments that the plaintiff (the defendant) herein might be entitled to, with respect to the mortgaged premises and the working thereof, the plaintiff (the defendant) herein should reconvey to the defendant or defendants making such payment the mortgaged premises and that in default of the said payment the plaintiff (the defendant) herein be at liberty to apply for a decree absolute for foreclosure or sale. By the said decree it was further ordered that the plaintiff (the defendant) in this suit should be at liberty from time to time to work the Mills if so advised.

OFFER TO REDEEM.

On the 9th of August, 1904, the defendant applied for a final decree for foreclosure or sale of the mortgaged premises, but the said application was dismissed with costs as the amount due to the defendant had not been ascertained. On the 23rd of January, 1906, the directors of the plaintiffs' Company passed a resolution requesting the defendant to pay off the claims of Thakersey Shamji the second mortgagee of the Company, of Rs. 1,00,000 with interest out of the profit of Rs. 3,00,000 made by the plaintiffs' Company's working by the defendant during the year 1905. The defendant accordingly thereafter took a transfer of the mortgage for rupees one lakh granted to the said Thakersey Shamji, but which was then by assignment in the hands of one Motilal Kanji, nominee of Rangildas Bhukhandas, a member of the firm of Rangildas Bhukhandas and Company. The plaintiffs' Company are not aware whether the defendant paid to the said Motilal Kanji or the said Rangildas Bhukhandas the whole amount due on the said mortgage, but believe that the said Rangildas Bhukhandas had purchased the same from the said Thakersey Shamji for Rs. 55,000 only and the plaintiff's Company claim that the purchase of the said mortgage was made by the defendant as their agent and the defendant held the same as trustee for them. Thereafter at a Directors' meeting held on the 1st day of November, 1906, a similar arrangement was made with regard to the second mortgage for Rs. 2 lacs above mentioned to Itcharam Lallubhai Mulchand and Company which had in the meantime vested in Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula. The arrangement was that as Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla had offered as second mortgagee to redeem the defendant mortgage, the defendant as representing the Company should arrange to take a transfer of the mortgage vested in the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla at the best price possible to prevent the Mills going into his hands and that the monies to pay for the said transfer should come from the profit then in the hands of the defendant from the working of the plaintiffs' Company Mill which then aggregated to over Rs. 5,00,000. The defendant accordingly took a transfer of the said mortgage from the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla paying him Rs. 2,30,000 for the same, though there was due on the said mortgage for principal and interest about Rs. 3,40,000. The plaintiffs' Company claims that the purchase of this mortgage also was made by the defendant as their agent and that the defendant holds the same as trustee for them. The agents of the Company are anxious to pay off the defendant whatever is due to him and to take the management of the plaintiffs' Company's Mills into their hands, while the defendant is doing all that he can to keep the management in his own hands and with this view, though the said transfers were taken by him under the circumstances and at the request herein before stated, he nevertheless claim to have taken the said transfers in his own right as the first mortgagee and adversely to the Company and claims to hold the said mortgage against the Company for the full amount due thereon. In October, 1907, the plaintiffs' Company obtained a rule calling upon the defendant to shew cause why he should not pass his accounts of the said first mortgage as mortgagee in possession before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court. In showing cause against the said rule nisi the defendant put forward an agreement which he alleged to have been made with him by the plaintiffs' Company on the 30th of May, 1901, providing that he should be paid certain remuneration, if he as mortgage in possession, worked the plaintiffs' Company Mill. The plaintiffs do not admit that the said alleged agreement was made by the plaintiffs' Company or that if made such an agreement was within the powers of the plaintiffs' Company or that the same was valid in law or that there was any consideration for the same, and they submit to the Court that the defendant is not entitled to any remuneration for working the said mill as mortgagee in possession. The defendant also in showing cause against the said rule nisi set up an agreement alleged by him to have been made with him by the plaintiffs' Company on the 3rd of October, 1905, whereby it was provided that he should except in certain circumstances work the plaintiffs' Company's Mill till December, 1910, as mortgagee in possession and should be paid Rs. 1,500 a month for financing the Mills and that it was further provided that the plaintiff.' Company should not redeem the mortgage debt till December, 1910. The said alleged agreement also purported to ascertain the mortgage debt due to the defendant under the first mortgage above mentioned as Rs. 4,45,000 on 31st December, 1904, and to provide for taking of accounts by a firm of accountants.

DENIAL OF AGREEMENT.

The plaintiffs' Company do not admit that any such agreement as alleged by the defendant was made by the plaintiffs' Company and do not admit that it was competent to the Company or the directors to make such an agreement with the defendant or that such an agreement if made is binding on the plaintiffs' Company or is valid in law and the Company further say that the same was without consideration. The defendant also relied in showing cause against the said rule on an alleged resolution of the directors of the plaintiffs' Company of the 1st November, 1906, providing for the working of the plaintiffs' Company's Mill by him for a further period of 10 years and he submitted that the plaintiff.' Company were not entitled to redeem the said mortgage till December 1916. The plaintiffs' Company submit that any resolution, if passed, is not binding on the Company and is void and gives no rights to the defendant. The said rule nisi for the defendant to pass his account was made absolute on certain conditions by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar by his order of the 3rd December, 1907, but on appeal the same was discharged, the Court holding that owing to the agreements alleged by the defendant it was not competent for the Court to entertain the motion. The plaintiffs have called upon the defendant to inform them what amount he claims to be due to him for principal interest and otherwise under all the said mortgages, which the defendant claims now to be vested in him, but the defendant has failed to do so and the defendant is working the Mill at a loss. The plaintiffs' Company are ready and willing to pay to the defendant the amount due to him on the said mortgages of which the defendant has had notice.

The plaintiffs' Company accordingly pray:—(a) That a decree may be passed for redemption of the mortgaged premises and that the defendant be ordered to reconvey to the plaintiffs' Company on payment by the plaintiffs' Company to the defendant of such amount as may be found due to him under and in respect of the said mortgage deed of the 5th of April, 1900, and the mortgage deed of 31st May, 1900, and the transfers of the same to the defendant on a day to be named by the Court; (b) that the Court will give all proper directions for the preparation and execution of such reconveyance and for doing such other acts as may be necessary to put the plaintiffs' Company into possession of the said premises free from the said mortgage; (c) that, if necessary, the agreements alleged by the defendant to have been made by the plaintiffs' Company with him on the 30th May, 1901, and the 3rd October, 1905, may be set aside and may be declared to be not binding on the plaintiffs' Company, in whole or in part; (d) that it may be declared that the defendant is not entitled to any commission or remuneration for working the plaintiffs' Company's Mill as mortgagee in possession; (e) that it may be declared that the defendant became the transferee of the second mortgage of 31st May, 1900, as agent for the plaintiffs' Company and that the defendant holds the same as trustee for the plaintiffs' Company and is bound to transfer the name to the plaintiffs' Company or as they direct upon payment of the amounts actually paid by him for the transfer of the said mortgages with interest; (f) that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the mortgaged premises with such powers as to the Court may seem fit as to working the Mills or otherwise; (g) that the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit; (h) that the plaintiffs' Company may have such further or other relief consequential or otherwise as the circumstances of the case may require.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendant in his written statement, stated: The defendant admits the statements in paras. 1,2,3, and 4 of the plaint to be substantially correct. The defendant craves leave to refer to the original terms of the mortgage therein referred to when produced. As to the 5th para. of the plaint the defendant says that he commenced working the said Mill under and in pursuance of an agreement, dated the 30th day of May, 1901, between the plaintiffs or the first part of Rangildas Bhukhandas and Company, the agents of the plaintiffs' Company of the second part and the defendant of the third part. The defendant craves leave to refer to the said agreement when produced. The defendant admits the statements contained in paras. 6,7,8, and 9 of the plaint to be substantially correct. The defendant was not aware of any such resolution as is mentioned in para. 10 of the plaint having been passed, and puts the plaintiffs to strict proof thereof. The defendant says further that the said resolution, if passed, was in no way binding on him and that it would have been entirely contrary to his interests to enter into or have complied therewith and that had such resolution been communicated to him he would most certainly have declined to comply therewith as to 11th para. of the said plaint, the defendant says he is not aware of and does not admit that the said Motilal Kanji was a nominee of Rungildas Bhukhandas as therein alleged. The defendant further says that he paid to the said Motilal Kanji the full amount due to him for principal and interest at the foot of the said mortgage. The said Motilal only gave up a small amount due for a share in the commission payable as provided in the said deed of second mortgage. The defendant emphatically denies that he purchased the said mortgage as the plaintiffs' agent or that he holds the same as trustee for them as is now falsely stated for the first time in the said para. The defendant paid off the said Motilal Kanji and obtained the transfer from him on his own behalf and for his own benefit. As to the 12th para. of the plaint the defendant says he is unable to understand what is meant by the expression "similar arrangement" in the first sentence thereof. The defendant says that he entered into the transaction therein referred to at great risk to himself and at the urgent request of the plaintiffs' Company, The defendant entirely denies that any such arrangement was entered into between himself and the plaintiffs' Company as in the said para. set forth. The defendant says that the fact is that the plaintiffs' Company were extremely desirous that the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla should not pay off the defendant's mortgage and thereby put himself into a position to take immediate possession of the plaintiff's Company's Mill and it was in order to carry out this wish of the plaintiffs' Company and as the plaintiffs' Company were totally unable to provide the necessary funds that the defendant undertook to make the necessary arrangements for buying out the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla.

TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE

The defendant submits that he obtained a transfer of the said mortgage for the said Ebrahim Rahimtulla on payment to him of Rs. 2,30,000, but the defendant emphatically denies that the purchase of mortgage was made by the defendant as the plaintiffs' agent or that he holds the same as trusts for them. The defendant says that the resolution of the 1st of November, 1906, in the 12th para. of the plaintiffs mentioned, a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 1 is valid and binding on the plaintiffs' Company and submits that the terms thereof are entirely inconsistent with the story now set up by the plaintiffs' Company. Without prejudice to his contention that under the circumstances that have happened he is not bound to receive the same, if now tendered, the defendant says that it is quite untrue that the plaintiffs' Company are anxious to pay off the defendant whatever is due to him. The defendant says that the plaintiffs' Company have never offered to pay to him what is justly due under the first, second and third mortgagees hereinbefore referred to, nor have they paid into Court any sum whatever in respect of what is due to the defendant in respect of any one or more of the said mortgages. As to the 16th, 17th and 18th paras of the plaint the defendant admits that in showing cause against the said rule he relied on the agreements therein referred to. The defendant submits that the said agreements are valid and binding upon the plaintiffs' Company. The said agreement of the 30th day of May, 1901, has frequently been admitted to be valid and binding upon them by the plaintiffs' Company, a copy thereof was annexed to the plaint in suit No. 490 of 1903 and is in effect embodied in the degree therein. The defendant submits that the agreement of the 3rd October, 1905, referred to in the 18th and 19th paras. of the plaint was entered into by and is valid and binding upon the plaintiffs' Company. The defendant does not understand what is meant by the statement in the 19th para. thereof that the plaintiffs Company do not admit that any such agreement was made, the defendant says that the various contentions apparently intended to be set out in the said 19th para. of the plaint are erroneous in law and contrary to the facts. The defendant says that it is not the fact that the said agreement was made without consideration. The defendant further submits that the parties having proceeded under the said agreement and the plaintiff-Company having had the full advantage of cash and every clause thereof and having accepted and received the benefit thereof are now debarred and stopped from alleging that the same is not valid and binding upon them. The defendant says that he has fully performed his part under the said agreement and is ready and willing to continue to do so and submit that the plaintiff-Company cannot now seek to set it aside. The defendant submits that the resolution in the 20th para. of the plaint mentioned was duly passed and recorded. The defendant submits that the said resolution is valid and binding on the Company and gives to the defendant the rights and interests therein contained. The defendant denies the allegations contained in para. 22nd of the plaint The defendant says that accounts have been kept in accordance with the terms and conditions of the working agreement above referred to and that inspection of the books has been offered to the plaintiff-Company but they have not chosen to avail themselves of such offer except to a very limited extent. The defendant says that it is impossible to determine exactly what is due to him under the said mortgages without absolutely stopping the working of the Mills which the defendant submits he was not under the circumstances bound to do. The defendant does not admit the allegations in the 23rd para. of the plaint. The defendant submits that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the reliefs claimed or any of them or any part thereof and that this suit may be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao have disposed of an appeal of Godi Jotia, who was convicted of dacoity with attempt to cause death, and sentenced to ten years' transportation by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, on her own plea of guilty.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

Their Lordships next disposed of the appeals of Pomya Umalya and Krishna Shiva who were convicted of robbery and theft, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

After going through the papers, their Lordships reduced the sentence to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

POLICE COURT.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

On Saturday, at the Mazgon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Paterson charged Maya Gopal, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to Rao Mahadu and two others by means of a knife. It appeared from the evidence that the accused and the complainant lived in a chawl at Parel. On the 21st ultimo the first complainant went up to the accused and asked him why he had abused his wife. The accused thereupon took out a knife and inflicted a cut about twelve inches long on the complainant's chest. The other two complainants, who went to the first complainant's rescue, were similarly wounded by the accused. The complainants were removed to hospital, where they are still being treated. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo twenty months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The weather remains disturbed off the Coromandel Coast. The following are the stations report rainfall:—Cochin, one and a half inches; Travandrum, four; Cuddalore, half and Madras, one.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The disturbance off the Coromandel Coast has developed into a definite depression of a considerable intensity, the centre of which now lies about one hundred and fifty miles off the Coast to the East of Nellore. Some heavy rainfall has resulted in the neighbourhood of Madras. The depression is likely to move in the west, north-westerly direction, and may cross the Coast in a course of next twenty-four hours. The falls being:—Madras reports seven inches; Nellore, two; and Cuddapah and Cochin, one.

Forecast—Moderate to heavy rain in the North Madras Coast and an extension of rainfall over the East of Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received yesterday the following telegram from the Government Meteorologist, Simla:—

"Storm signal. Storm now crossing Coast at Nellore likely move westwards, not likely to give port violent winds, but may affect shipping between latitudes twelve and sixteen in twenty-four hours. Hoist cautionary signal."

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately cloudedin, the east Punjab but continue clear elsewhere Humidity is nearly equal to the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Lahore and Mooltan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper in the north but contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind, in defect in north-east Rajputana and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal but continues high at night in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average in north Gujarat and north Central India West, below it in Cutch, south Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para, and equal to it in other places. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is normal everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; minimum temperature is below the average at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity continues in defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature remains generally low.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain lightly clouded in Hyderabad and clear in the Bombay Deccan. The moisture in the air is much below the average at most places Day temperature is normal; night temperature is considerably low, the greatest difference being 14° at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Colombo records 1·75," Cochin 1·62" and Madras 0·87" of rain. Heavy cloud prevails on the South Coromandel Coast, in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and also on the Malabar Coast. Weather on the Coromandel Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula is in an unsettled condition.

Dry weather is likely to continue everywhere except to the south of latitude 14° where local rain wers are probable.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

In connection with the Coronation Festivities next year, it is arranged that a gala performance will be given, in which the leading English actors and actresses will take part. Sir Herbert Tree has placed his theatre at the disposal of the Committee, which, in addition to himself, includes Sir Charles Wyndham (as Chairman), Sir John Hare, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Charles Hawtrey, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Herbert Trench, and Mr. George Edwardes, Mr. Charles Frohman, Mr. Arthur Bourchier as organising Secretary.

MEMORIAL TO SIR W. H. CURZON WYLLIE.

The Unveiling at St. Paul's.

The memorial tablet to the late Sir W. H. Curzon Wyllie in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, was unveiled on Wednesday, Oct. 19, in the presence of a large assembly of subscribers, by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. The company included Lord Morley of Blackburn, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord and Lady Ampthill, Lord Midleton, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Lady Aileen Roberts, Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Wess Ridgeway, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir Richmond and Lady Ritchie, General Sir T. Gordon, General Sir Edwin Collen, Colonel Sir Edward and Lady Bradford, General Sir Charles and Miss Egerton, Sir William Lee Warner, Sir George Birdwood, Col Sir David and Lady Barr, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, Sir James and Lady Le Touche, Mr. K. G Gupta (India Council), Sir James Thomson, General Sir John Watson, Sir Lesley and Lady Probyn, Sir Edward Henry, General H. D. Hutchinson, Sir H. Seymour King, K. C. I.E., M. P. and Lady King, Col. Sir Donald and Lady Robertson, Sir Arthur Wollaston, Sir Charles and Miss Trevor, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Pattani (Dewan of Bhownagar), Col. Sir Reginald Hensell, Sir Adalbert Talbot, Col. Sir James Dunlop Smith (representing the Victoria League), and Miss Smith, Sir Patrick and Lady Playfair, Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Sir William Cunningham, Sir Frederic Lely, Sir T. Holderness, Sir Andrew Wingate, Sir Horatio and Lady Sheppard, Sir A. T. Arundel, Sir Arthur Martindale, Col. T. H. Hendley, Mr. J. O. Miller (Late member of the Government of India) and Mrs. Miller, Mr. J. W. Barnes (representing the Macdborian Club), Col. and Mrs. C. E. Yate, Dr. T. H. Thornton, Dr. Pollen, and Col. and Mrs. W. J. Muir.

Lady Curzon Wyllie was also present, accompanied by Mrs. Wyllie, Mrs. W. Dumergue, and Mrs. Wedderburn.

The service was conducted by Archdeacon Sinclair, and began with the hymn, "For all the saints who from their labours rest," sung by the choir and the congregation.

LORD ROBERTS'S EULOGY.

After Psalm xxiv. had been said Lord Roberts said he wished he could find words to express all he felt about the dear friend to honour whose memory they had met. Briefly outlining Sir Curzon's distinguished career in the Indian military and political service he said it culminated in his tenure of the post of Governor-General's Agent in Central India and Rajputana. It was therefore fitting when Curzon Wyllie retired from the service in 1901 that he should be selected by Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State for India, to fill the delicate and responsible post of political aide-de-camp at the India Office. The chief duties of the appointment were to look after the ruling chiefs and gentlemen coming from India and there was no one better qualified in all respects for that particular position than their friend Curzon Wyllie. He knew several Indian languages and he had endeared himself to the Indians by his kind and sympathetic nature. He was ever ready to help those of them who needed assistance and many of the young Indians who came to this country for their education during the eight years he was at the India Office benefited by his kindly advice and private generosity. After the sad news of his death became known in India Lady Wyllie received more than 2,000 letters and telegrams from her husband's friends, British and native, all deploring his loss, expressing sorrow at the cruel, wicked and dastardly deed which had deprived them of their friend and dwelling upon his fine character, his chivalry, his goodness, his unselfishness, and, above all, his devotion to duty. No letter of condolence has been paid, or one more gratifying to the bereaved widow. The money subscribed in affectionate remembrance by Curzon Wyllie's many friends was not represented alone by the tablet. Part of it had been used to increase the endowment fund for the Home for the Asiatic Strangers in London—an institution in which Curzon Wyllie took a deep interest, and where his name would, they hoped, be remembered with gratitude by those who came under its protecting influences. The memorial, which is being erected in Rajputana in the form, he believed, of a rest-house for native travellers; and a portrait was to be placed in the Mayo Chiefs' College at Ajmer.

THE MEMORIAL.

Lord Roberts added that for the wording of the inscription they were indebted to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy under whom Wyllie served as Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana. It appeared to him an appropriate and so worthy of its object that he would read it before he unveiled the tablet. It was as follows:—

"To the Glory of God
and in lasting memory of
Lt.-Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie,
K. C. I. E., C. V. O.,
youngest son of General Sir William Wyllie, G.C.B.,
Born October 5th. 1848, Assassinated July 1st, 1909,
while attending an assembly of his Indian fellow-subjects
at the Imperial Institute in London.
This tablet is erected in sorrow and in love
by his friends,
Entering the Army in 1866 and the Indian Political Department in 1879, he earned distinction in the Afghan War of 1879-80, in Oudh, in Nepal, in Central India, and above all in Rajputana, where he rose to the highest rank in the Service. In 1901 he was chosen to be Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India.
Innocent of all offence,
a devoted public servant, courageous and gentle,
of a winning courtesy, and a constant self-denial,
He was loved by the Princes and people,
and died, as he had lived,
in the service of India.
Jesus said, I am the Resurrection and the Life.
S. John xi. 25.
His servants shall serve Him, and they shall see His face. Rev. xxii. 34."

Lord Roberts then unveiled the tablet, which is 7 feet by 4 feet, is in the Renissance style, and is executed in statuary marble, mounted upon a background of Verde Antico marble. Upon this inscription panel is a portrait medallian, and at the side of the wording is a Palm of Martyrdom and Victory in relief. The Indian Lotus is worked into the Capitals of the Fluted Pilasters. The panels below carry the following insignia:—

The Star and Badge of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and the Badge of a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order, the Afghanistan War Medal of 1878-79-80, and the Coronation Medal of King Edward VII.

Upon the bases to the Pilasters are carved the badges of the 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles and 106th Bombay Light Infantry (the old Sirmoor Rifle Regt.)

The whole is surmounted by an enriched entablature; in the friezs of this are swags of Laurels, in the centre of which is a cross.

The work has been executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley at their studios in London; the portrait medallion being modelled by their artist, M. Chevalliaud.

Archdeacon Sinclair said that, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, he accepted charge of the tablet, thus adding to the long roll of memorial sculptures in the cathedral of those who had served India and been an honour to their country.

Then followed the concluding responses, "He that ruleth over men must be just," and a prayer beginning, "We render Thee thanks, O Lord, for the singular gifts which Thou didst bestow upon Thy servant Curzon Wyllie, whose memorial we here dedicate in Thy holy house as well as for all Thy servants which are departed from us in the sign of faith, and now do rest in the sleep of peace." The memorial service concluded with the Benediction.

The whole of the southern transept was reserved and stringent orders were given to the police to exclude all who could not furnish a permit. Many officers in plain clothes mingled with the congregation.

SWITZERLAND'S latest cable railway is on the point of completion. The line—554 metres long—connects Les Avants station, on the Montreux and Berness Oberland Railway, with the top of the Col de Sanloup, 3,770 feet above sea level. On the Col de Sonloup, which affords a magnificent view over Lake Leman and the surrounding mountains, a hotel with a first-rate restaurant and terraces is to be built. The new line will be particularly useful in winter, as it will convey luges, bobsleighs, and their crews up to within a few minutes of the starting point of the well-known seven kilometre track. Trains are to run every eight minutes.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TO DECORATE THE CRINOLINE.

The buying of dress material, writes a Paris lady correspondent, must have been a very expensive matter in the days of the crinoline. What yards and yards of silk and bombazine and tarlatan must have been required to cover that voluminous cage which billowed round the woman of fashion in the fifties when she "received" in her gilded and re-cornered salon, upholstered in gaudy coloured rep, or spread in the much admired cheese as she sank into the midst of it, in the making of her Court curtsies. What miles of lace ruching she must have need to trim and festoon and embellish it in scrolls and lines and what-hundreds of moss rosebuds and periwinkles from the artificial garden of the modiste must have been required to add the finishing touches to the scheme. It is hardly to be wondered at that tradition tells us a good deal about the length of time a silk dress was supposed to last, and is as silent as the grave on the question of cost. The hope was undoubtedly something more than a monstrosity—it was extravagance as well. The dresses may have hung in the wardrobes a considerable time, but the cost of the trimmings of one gown alone must have caused its fair owner a certain amount of anxiety when the time came for her whiskered lord and master to foot the bill and cast a critical eye over the items.

ARABESQUE DESIGNS.

There is a good deal said concerning the richness and extravagance of some of the fabrics this season, but no very little material goes to make up the gowns of the moment, with their narrow sleeves and narrow skirts, that it is hardly to be wondered at that the dressmakers are showing a particular fondness for rich and handsome stuffs which are æsthetically beautiful as well. Of course, there is always velveteen to fall back upon, of which some of the most charming afternoon frocks are being fashioned velveteen being used even more in Paris than it is in England. It represents, in fact, a really smart material for small purses. But among the new fabrics which are having a great success with the leading couturiers, there is a fine and rather thick cloth, with a surface of silk crepe, which is demasse all over with elegant arabesque designs. At a little distance this has almost the effect of a soutache cloth, so that it at least fulfils the purpose of being at once trimmed and habille, thus saving all additional cost. Then there are the faced clothes, upon which many days of labour are expended to cover them with broderie anglaise in the same open-work design as those of which we are so proud on longcloth or cambric, and on a rich cashmere de soie, for example this gives at once a fully-trimmed and elegant effect to the toilette.

STEEL BEADS AND PAILLETTES.

Paillette effects for evening wear seem eternally popular. This year the glitter is often obtained by the tiniest of coloured sequins imaginable, which are actually no bigger than a pin's head, and sometimes with very fine cut steel beads scattered sparingly over the material. Thus for a dinner gown there is a fine voile-de-ninon in black, with a stripe an inch wide. This stripe is covered with a fine rain of tiny steel beads, the alternate plain strip allowing the white foundation of the gown to show through, so that there is a pleasing silvery light over the whole. The gown is enhanced by dainty finishing touches which take the form of rather large roses made of silver tissue, folded and laid very flat upon it. A wreath of these marks the high waist-line, while another, rather larger in size, makes a border round the foot of the skirt. The decolletage has a narrow round guimpe of drawn, flesh-coloured net, edged with a raw of coral beads, which are smooth and round and as large as most women's pearls.

FORTHCOMING MARR

BY THE WAY.

THE HANDLING OF AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

A member of the Parliament of New South Wales has been making some surprising allegations about the manner in which Australian meat is handled on arrival in London. He has seen men with dirty boots walking over the carcases. The meat was discharged into dirty Thames barges, in which bilgee-water, cockroaches, and fungus were to be seen. Sometimes the meat remained in these insanitary barges for a couple of days. These statements have been received with incredulity in Australia, but the attention of the Agents-General has been officially called to them with a view to inquiry and report.

CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION IN CANADA.

Customs returns for the last fiscal year at Ottawa show one indication of prosperity which will not excite general enthusiasm. The consumption of cigarettes in Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31 last totalled 469,711,091, an increase of a little over 100,000,000 cigarettes as compared with the preceding year, and representing an outlay of probably 4,000,000dols. (£800,000).

BEGINNINGS OF GOLF IN AMERICA.

We all know that golf in the British Isles is a very ancient game. It may not be known that the first definite record of the game in America is dated 1659. At that time we gather from an article in the "Century Magazine" by Mr. Walter Camp, the authorities of Fort Orange (now Albany) issued an order against playing golf along the streets, on the ground that that "it causes great damage to the windows of the houses, and exposes people to the danger of being wounded." But it was not until the end of the nineteenth century that golf secured its first real hold in the United States. The first amateur championship of the country was held at the Newport Golf Club, Rhode Island, in 1895, and won by Mr. C. B. MacDonald.

ADMONITIONS TO THE GOLFER.

A prominent golfer once said that there are three rules which, if followed, will make any man a fairly average player, and, if the man be young and naturally endowed, will make him a scratch man. These rules he enunciated as follows: Keep your eye on the ball; don't press; and the rather slangy but extremely expressive, "be stuck on yourself." After following hundreds of championships in different countries, both amateur and professional, Mr. Camp is convinced that these are the three best rules to be observed. The third rule simply means that spirit of confidence which every golfer recognises, particularly on the putting-green.

ODDITIES OF GOLF-COURSES.

One has only to follow the golfer around the world, Mr. Camp says, to find queer courses and remarkable holes. At the Brighton and Hova Golf Club of Brighton, Sussex, there is a hole famous about that region as "the down the hill hole." Here a good drive on a still day reaches the green 333 yards away, with a drop of 100 feet, after a carry of 150 yards. At the Royal Ashdown Golf Club, Sussex, there is a hole called the Island Hole, which Mr. John Rowe characterises as the best short hole he has ever seen. Some years since, an old golfer was so struck with the charms of this hole that he conceived a unique idea, and endowed the hole with the sum of £5, the accumulated interest to go to the competitor who was fortunate enough to do the hole in one stroke at either the Easter, Whitsuntide, or autumn meetings. The interest is still accumulating and waiting to be claimed.

EXTRADITION—OLD STYLE.

In Mr. Trowbridges new Life of Cagliostro there is a story which shows how requests for the extradition of offenders were dealt with in the days before the Extradition Treaties. There was living in London, a few years before the French Revolution, a French man named Theveneau de Morande, who earned a rich living as a blackmailer. Among other victims he blackmailed Madame Du Barry, threatening to libel her if she would not pay his price. Madame Du Barry, instead of paying complained to the King, who requested the English Government to hand De Morande over The English Government replied that it could not do so but that if De Morande could be kidnapped without scandal, no objections would be raised. A posse of French police was accordingly sent over to look for him; but when he was found his screams brought the mob to the rescue and the French detectives had a very narrow escape from being pitched into the Thames.

THE RIGHT TO POST.

Some landlords, as their tenants know, are very particular. They can detect depreciation of property or lowering the tone of a neighbourhood in very minute things. We suppose that many landlords think the exhibition of political posters in a house is destructive of its dignity. But has the landlord any right to object? Mr. Justice Phillimore and Mr. Justice Avory have just decided that he has not. The case submitted to them was an appeal from the decision of a county court judge. The tenant had been non-suited in an action for an injunction against his landlord, who had pulled down certain posters the tenant was showing. This judgment was reversed by Justices Phillimore and Avory. It would be difficult, we fancy, for a landlord to prove that his property was prejudiced in any way by the display of a political poster at election times. Posters, it is true, are not inevitably beautiful when applied to political warfare. They hurt nothing, however, though they may hurt somebody when the somebody is himself a candidate. If the landlord had a right to demand their suppression, the way might possibly be opened to a good deal of—shall we say?—indirect political influence. For this reason the judgment of the Divisional Court seems to be in accord with the public interest.

A CALL TO ACTION.

A manifesto has been issued on behalf of the Unionist Reveille Movement. It has the sanction of the Chief Whip of the party. Consequently it cannot be taken as evidence of revolt by an enemy eager to find flaws. Five policies are set forth in the document. Tariff Reform has a prominent, place, but there is an opportune reminder that though an essential element, it is far from the whole of the Unionist programme. The maintenance of the supremacy of the Navy, and of such military forces as are necessary to liberate the Navy, is stated to be of first importance. Two terse sentences sum the position: "Britain goes naked into the diplomatic contest when tariff bargains are being struck. We have only our naval power to throw into the scales." Small ownership of land and the reform of the Poor Law are the third and fourth items; and finally—"beyond, and as it were around the national policy"—comes the Imperial policy. The Imperialistic note pervades the manifesto. "The first and last items in the Reveille programme are the Navy and Colonial Preference, the vital securities on the one hand of the immediate, and on the other hand, of the further future."

THE BROKEN ROPE.

In the distressing accident to Mr. George Stoop while climbing in the Snowdon range, there is this arresting incident that when, struck by falling rock, he was precipitated headlong down the face mountain Y Garn, the rope between him and his five companions snapped with almost a clean cut." In the historic accident on the Matterhorn, when Mr. Hadow slipped and swept Michael Croz off his feet, and they dragged down Mr. Hudson and Lord Francis Douglas, the rope snapped at this point in front of Taugwalder. There were not wanting some who pointing to the somewhat unexpectedly clean nature of the fracture, made dark suggestions as to the operation of a knife. This view was never held by any climber of experience, and the Y Garn accident affords the final refutation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

CURIOUS FACT IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A curious fact with regard to the transmission of wireless messages is that the distance to which they can be sent from a given station varies from time to time. Thus a station with an equipment which normally sends readable waves to a distance of 100 miles, can occasionally send them, 1,000 miles. An investigation of the matter shows that these long ranges always occur after dark, when the air is normally less ionised than in the daytime. Hence it is inferred that the less ionised the air, the less, that is to say that it is a conductor of electricity, the greater, the facilities for the propagation of the waves of the wireless apparatus.

NEW AFRICAN VEGETABLE.

The "Scientific American" gives a note on the new African vegetable discovered and described by M. Aug. Chevalier. It is sold in the markets as doi, and consists of the seeds of a plant growing only in a restricted reign in the centre of Dahomey. As in the case of the familiar monkey nut the seed pods of this plant are found underground. In both cases, as the flower withers the stalk bends round, and forces the remaining part underground. There the fruit grows and matures. The common water crowfoot of our ponds acts in similarly curious way. For when the flower withers it is bent round, and carried to the bottom of the pond, where it is buried in the mud.

FLAVOUR AND BOTANICAL AFFINITY.

The new vegetable is used like beans, and is said to be of an agreeable flavour. So highly appreciated indeed, is the doi that its use is unknown outside the restricted region of its growth. There are several varieties, the most common having white seeds, other black, red, or variegated. This indicates that the plant has been cultivated for a long time. Botanical investigation shows that the new vegetable must be regarded as a species of the same genus as the Bambarra ground-nut. The latter, a plant of similar habit, which furnishes a food supply for the inhabitants of Bambarra, a district of the Upper Niger, was known as the voandzon. Hence the genus voandzeia was created for it. The doi is placed in the same genus.

EATING FROGS IN AMERICA.

It is a part of the popular conception of a Frenchman that he is an eater of frogs, but it is not so generally known that they are also largely consumed in America. We are indebted to the "Field" for some interesting notes on the apparently growing appreciations of frog's legs both in the States and Canada. It appears that while the French use the species known as the edible frog the Americans rely on the leopard, the bull, and the green frog. The last-named is a near relation of the edible which does not occur in America. And while the bull frog is preferred in Canada, the leopard is the favourite in the States.

FLAVOUR AND VALUE.

As an illustration of the extent of frog-eating in Canada, it is mentioned that one hotel in Toronto uses from 1,000 to 1,500lbs. of frogs' legs every season. The value of these is quoted as from 1s. to 1s. 8d. a lb, and it requires six pairs of legs to weigh a lb. The bull frog is usually shot with a rifle. As a result of the great demand for frogs, legs, it is stated that the edible species are becoming scarcer. And since the bull frog requires from two to four years for its transformation it is the more subject to destruction from birds and other enemies in the tadpole state. As regards the gastronomic qualities of a dish of frogs' legs we may quote Mr. Frank Buckland:—"Most excellent eating they were, tasting more like the delicate flesh on the rabbit than anything else I can think of."

EDIBLE FROG IN ENGLAND.

The edible frog is not a native of England, but in 1843 it was found in the fens of Cambridgeshire. It had probably been introduced from the Continent. And since that time various attempts have been made to naturalise it in the South of England. The climate, however, does not appear to suit it, the summer heat not being sufficiently prolonged to enable it to complete its changes before the cold of autumn. The edible frog has also been introduced into Ireland, and although this is a forbidden land for reptiles the climate of the south western part may well prove more congenial to Rana esculenta.

THE RIDDLE OF LAKE BAIKAL.

The riddle of Lake Baikal, in Central Asia, is similar to that of Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. In both cases a large body of fresh water remote from the ocean contains organisms apparently marine. Both lakes, again, contain a very large number of species not found elsewhere. Lake Baikal contains numerous salmon and seals as well as three species of herring. It also contains a few molluscs of apparently marine forms. One of the most remarkable features of the lake, perhaps, is that although it is frozen over for about five months in the year the animal life is extremely abundant and varied. This may be partly accounted for, perhaps, by the existence of hot springs.

M. BERG'S SOLUTION.

One of the latest attempts to answer the riddle of Lake Baikal is that of the Russian investigator, M Berg, who gives his results in the "Biologischa Zeishrift." Of the 33 species of fish found in the lake he finds that 14 are peculiar to it, while 19 have a wide distribution in Siberia and Europe. Many of these peculiar species are without near relations anywhere. Of the mollusca 90 per cent, are peculiar M Berg does not think the facts demand the hypothesis that the lake was once marine. He believed that it has always been fresh, and that the fauna peculiar to it has had a twofold origin A part has originated in the lake itself during the long ages of its existence, and the rests is a portion of the prehistoric fresh-water fauna of Siberia which it has preserved.

THE LUMINOSITY OF COMETS.

In an article in Science Professor Dudley recites the latest speculations on the cause of the luminosity of comets. The spectroscope shows us that these "hairy stars" are composed of matter in some phase or other. In part of their journey they may be entirely gaseous, but as they speed away into the icy regions of interstellar space the gas begins to condense into liquid and finally freezes. Near the sun they show reflected sunlight, as is detected by the appearance of the Fraunhofer lines. As they near the sun the spectra of sodium, calcium, iron, etc., are visible, and we infer the volatilisation of those metals. During the greater part of the comet's journey the light emitted is like that produced by the ionisation of gases through electric influences. Whatever may be the nucleous of a comet it is surrounded by a gaseous envelope in which cyanogen, hydro-carbons, and other gases have been discovered by the aid of the spectrograph. The comet then may fairly be described as a globule of gas with a more or less dense nucleus, floating in almost empty space. In most of its journey it is between the sun and one or more planets. The difference in potential between earth and sun is estimated at one billion volts. The solar system forms one great anode and numerous cathodes. From the earth and the planets speed electrons towards the sun, which they reach almost with the velocity of light. All the time the sun is expelling ions, positively charged atoms, a thousand times heavier than the electrons, moving with one thousandth of their velocity carrying the same amount of charge as the electrons but of opposite character. As the electrons near the sun they discharge the ions. The gases are condensed, and being exposed to a radiation pressure which is two and a half times solar gravity, are expelled in enormous numbers with great velocity. So that the comet is a conductor in a constant electric stream ever increasing as the comet nears the sun and decreasing as it recedes. The anode is still the same, but the cathode is changing from time to time as the comet passes in its orbit near this or that planet. As the comet nears the sun it feels more and more the "ionic breeze," and this forces the gaseous envelope of the comet away from the solar anode.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

The King's Physician
—Dr. E. Ott: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years with excellent results."

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P.
"I believe Sanatogen to be a most excellent food."

Sir John Hare
—the popular Actor: "I have found Sanatogen a most valuable tonic and stimulant."

Madame Sarah Grand
—the gifted Authoress: "Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do."

Mr. W. Rhodes
—the famous Cricketer: "I have found Sanatogen a splendid tonic."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts
—the well-known Writer: "I can give Sanatogen high praise from personal experience."

Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P.
"I can most sincerely recommend Sanatogen."

The Rev. R. Brook Lander
—Bishop of the Free Church of England: "I have derived great benefit from Sanatogen."

Sir Luke White, M.P.
"There follows from Sanatogen's use a distinct restorative effect."

The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.
"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Mr. Austin Brereton
—the well-known Author: "I have found Sanatogen of very great value."

Mr. P. Perrin
—the popular Cricketer: "I have derived great benefit from Sanatogen."

Professor Tobold, M.D.
"My experience shows that patients suffering from neurasthenia, by using Sanatogen, in a short time regain health and vitality."

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower
—the Sculptor and Historian: "Sanatogen has cured me of all gouty trouble."

Mr. Cyril Maude
—the versatile Actor: "I have found Sanatogen quite wonderful."

Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P.
"I find Sanatogen a most excellent tonic and restorative."

Mr. E. F. Benson
—the well-known Author: "I have tried Sanatogen and believe it to be an excellent tonic."

Mr. Walter Crane
—the Authority on Decorative Art: "I have certainly found Sanatogen beneficial in its effects."

The Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga
"I beg to inform you that His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur has derived great benefit from Sanatogen, and that the preparation is very extensively used in Calcutta."

The Czar of Russia's Physician
—Dr. Ferchmin: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has greatly benefited by Sanatogen."

Lord E. Churchill
"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson
—Judge, Supreme Court, Lahore, "My experience so far with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July, August—in Lahore and in the Punjab plains, and found it a great strengthener."

The King of Saxony's Physician
—Dr. Tillmanns: "I am a great admirer of Sanatogen."

The King of Italy's Physician
Dr. Quirico: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit, and consider it most excellent."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne
—Editor of "Capital," Calcutta: "I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen which I took for some time during a sharp attack of Fever. It restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger than before the attack."

The Emperor of Austria's Physician
—Dr. Kerzl: "I am thoroughly convinced that Sanatogen is an excellent tonic food."

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.
"Sanatogen seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A.
"I have given Sanatogen to a relative, who says she derived great benefit from it."

Dr. C. W. Saleeby
—the well-known Medical Author: "Sanatogen actually helps to *re-create* the nerve machine."

Mr. J. T. Tyldesley
—the popular Cricketer: "I have taken Sanatogen with excellent results."

Dr. Andrew Wilson
—the distinguished Scientist: "I have found the diet tonic and restorative in Sanatogen."

Mr. Armiger Barclay
—the distinguished Author: "Your valuable proprietary possesses remarkable restorative properties."

Mr. J. Shaw
—the famous Jockey: "Sanatogen is a food tonic of the highest order, so necessary at such a time as this."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.
"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir William Bull, M.P.
"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

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—the favourite Comedienne: "Sanatogen is invaluable to those who suffer from nerve strain."

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—the talented Novelist: "The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

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—the famous Writer: "I have found Sanatogen helpful in nervous weakness."

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—the famous Dramatist: "I have taken Sanatogen when run down, and with excellent results."

Mr. C. B. Fry
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Madame Clara Butt
—the famous Contralto: "Sanatogen certainly has proved one of the best restoratives I know of.

Fifty Famous People who praise
SANATOGEN

What overwhelming evidence, what irresistible proof of Sanatogen's power, is this selection of testimonials from celebrities!

Here are fifty of the most famous men and women of to-day who have taken Sanatogen—some under the doctor's orders, others upon the advice of friends who have themselves benefited by the preparation. The result, in every case, was the same: Sanatogen restored them to health and they wrote of their own free will to record the fact.

It is unthinkable that so many of the keenest intellects of the age—men like Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir William Bull, M.P., Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., — should be mistaken upon a matter of such vital importance as their own bodily health.

It is equally unthinkable that they would lend the authority of their names to a public recommendation of the article unless they were fully satisfied as to its remarkable efficacy.

Read what they have written and resolve to follow their example; for there can be no doubt that what Sanatogen has done for them it will also do for you.

But do not imagine that these eminent persons alone are advocates of Sanatogen.

Their letters are only the apex, so to speak, of a vast pyramid which is constantly being enlarged; for thousands of less eminent sufferers—both in the United Kingdom and in all parts of the civilised world—have written of Sanatogen in equally enthusiastic terms.

And what, it may be asked, is the basis of this pyramid—the unshakeable foundation upon which all else rests? The answer may be given in these six words: THE SUPPORT OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Sanatogen is endorsed by no less than twelve thousand doctors who have written in its praise, including no less than nine physicians to European Royalty, some of whose letters are quoted here.

Remember, therefore, that when you take Sanatogen you are not experimenting with a secret preparation unrecognised by the medical faculty, but with one whose constituents are known and approved by every physician, every chemist, and ever scientist.

Among the diseases and conditions for which Sanatogen is indicated are nervous debility and breakdown, brain-fag, insomnia, anæmia, loss of vitality, malaria, dysentery, enteric fever, and all wasting diseases.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars. A descriptive pamphlet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent free on application to the Sanatogen Co. (of London), c/o P.O. Box 226, Bombay. Send a postcard, to-day, mentioning this paper.

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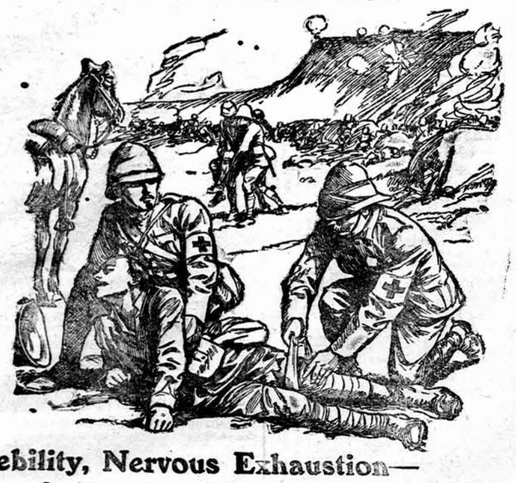
A Medical Officer



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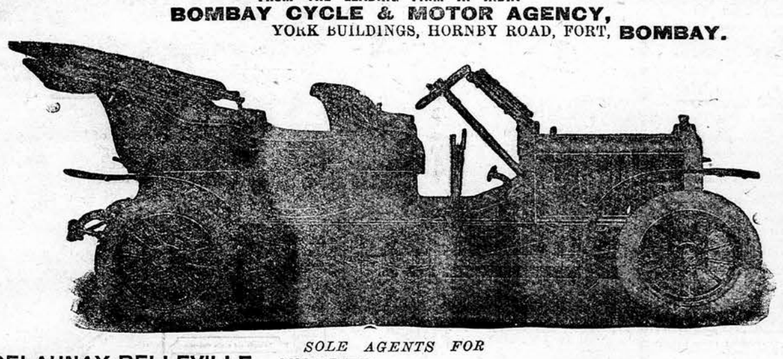

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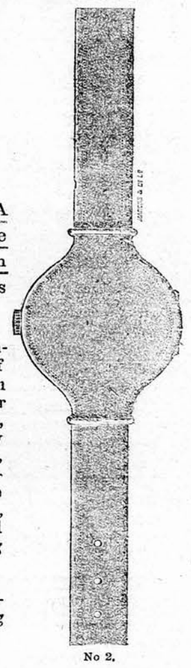

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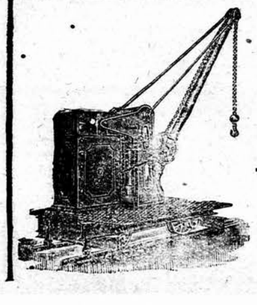

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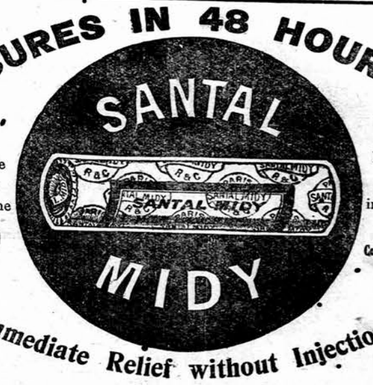

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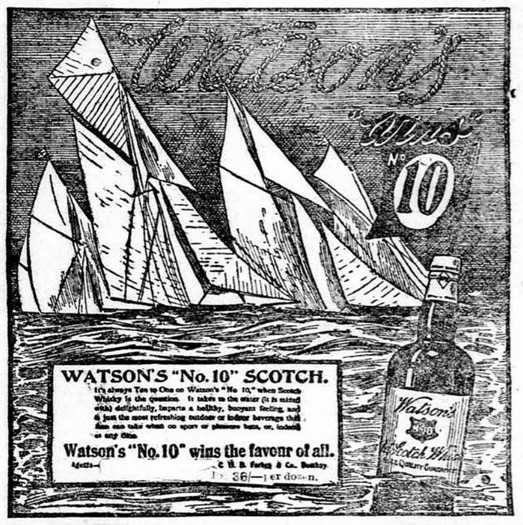

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